ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 40,095—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.I. ROME	5515	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th Feb.
(* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	10th "
† GANGES	4306	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th "
B.I. OLYMPE	6138	800	J. L. Partitt	24th "
(* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3093	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
(* ASSAM	3200	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
(* SIAM	3093	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	6113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
(* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
February 21st March 7th, March 21st
April 4th April 18th.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Follner	3,878	500	9th March.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,469	350	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 15th, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HESPANIA	3,390	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th February, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 21th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 2,030 tons, on the 22nd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

WANTED.

NOTICE.
WANTED, a BAND MASTER, for the S.-M. Ry. Volunteers Band. Pay, Rs. 50 per month. Testimonials to be sent to the Band President, S.-M. R. Vol. Corps, Hubli.
A. J. HOGG,
Band President, S.-M. R. Vol. Corps.
Hubli, 14th February, 1894.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A SHOWY, Substantial, newly-built BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, ("KUWAR COTTAGE") within Domas Range in the Surat District, with seven Beegas of land and numerous Alphonso Mango and other grafts yielding fruit, a pucka built Well and a Fountain playing close to the building, the Walls of which are oil-painted, and water-works laid in the premises at great expense. Apply to
KHAN BAHADUR NANABHAI COWASJI,
City Police Inspector.

TRUNKS & BAGS FOR THE HOMEWARD TRIP.



LIGHT, STRONG, ROOMY.
ALL NEW. "BEST VALUE."
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

DRY PLATES { 4¼ / 3¼ } 5 / 4 | 6½ / 4½ | 8½ / 6½ | 10 / 8 | 12 / 10

THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID.

Cash	Rs. 1 4	2 10	2 12	5 4	8 0	12 8
Credit	„ 1 8	3 0	3 4	5 14	9 0	14 0

THOMAS'S THICKLY-COATED LANDSCAPE.

Cash	Rs. 1 10	...	4 0	6 4	10 8	16 0
Credit	„ 1 14	...	4 8	7 0	11 12	18 0

ILFORD'S YELLOW ORDINARY.

Cash	Rs. 1 0	1 10	2 0	4 0	7 4	11 0
Credit	„ 1 2	1 14	2 4	4 8	8 2	12 4

ILFORD'S WHITE RAPID.

Cash	Rs. 1 3	1 14	2 10	5 0	9 0	12 8
Credit	„ 1 6	2 2	3 0	5 10	10 0	14 0

ILFORD'S RED SPECIAL RAPID.

Cash	Rs. 1 7	...	3 6	6 12	12 0	16 4
Credit	„ 1 10	...	3 12	7 8	13 8	18 4

MARION'S BRITANNIA.

Cash	Rs. 1 6	2 2	3 2	6 0	10 4	12 8
Credit	„ 1 10	2 6	3 8	6 12	11 12	14 0

WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHT'S ORDINARY.

Cash	Rs. 1 10	...	3 6	7 0	10 4	...
Credit	„ 1 14	...	3 12	7 14	11 12	...

WRATTEN INSTANTANEOUS.

Cash	Rs. 1 12	2 8	3 10	7 4	10 12	17 0
Credit	„ 2 0	2 14	4 2	8 2	12 0	19 0

WRATTEN DROP SHUTTER.

Cash	Rs. 2 0	2 10	4 0	7 10	11 12	18 0
Credit	„ 2 4	2 14	4 8	8 8	13 0	20 0

EDWARD'S XL.

Cash	Rs. 1 14	...	4 0	7 0	9 8	15 12
Credit	„ 2 2	...	4 8	8 0	10 12	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.
All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS.

Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats Mother Swan's Syrup, &c. Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Laurel Oil,
AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR
SHOWROOMS
A Large Variety of the Newest Styles
IN DRESS FABRICS,
COMPRISING
PRINTED CAMBRICS. | MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS. | WOOLLEN CREPONS.
DRESSMAKING CHARGES
STRICTLY MODERATE.

THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE" DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs.	a.
THE GENUINE OXFORD MATT	10	8
FINE CHECK CASHMERES	15	8
HEAVY CHECK FLANNELS	16	8
CAMEL HAIR MIXTURES	18	8
FANCY TWEEDS IN GREAT VARIETY	18	8
VICUNAS, CASHMERES, AND OTHER FINE GOODS	25	0
HEAVY TWEEDS FOR ENGLISH WEAR	28	8

MEASURES REQUIRED:—CHEST, AND HEIGHT.

THORPE & CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.
They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the Leaves of Erythroxylon COCA, which possess marvellous Strengthening and Restorative Properties. Coca Wine is a valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular systems and elevating the Mental Faculties: it is strongly recommended in cases of great Exhaustion; appeases Hunger and Thirst and sustains in a marked degree the Physical powers of the body in the absence of food.
PREPARED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.
All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually used.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY prepared under skilled European supervision.
PURITY AND HYGIENIC PROPERTIES GUARANTEED.
WATER used is perfectly Filtered and free from Bacteria and all Impurities.
All the Connecting Pipes of the Machinery are of Solid Block Tin.
We bottle at 150 lbs. Pressure to the square inch.
Price As. 12 per doz. Syrup Waters Re. 1 per doz., *delivered free in Bombay.*

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ORTHOGRAPH HAND CAMERA.

CARRIES 12 Plates 4¼ by 3¼; changed by moving a side Lever; has Time and Instantaneous Shutter, set of Diaphragms, two Finders, Spirit Level, and Automatic Indicator. Strongly constructed in Mahogany, covered with Leather, and furnished with Handle.
Size, 8¼ by 6½ by 4; Weight, filled with Plates, 3lb. 12oz.
PRICE: Rs. 50.
BOMBAY:—Byculla and Fort, Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
Owing to HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE all CATALOGUE and advertised PRICES are INCREASED 10 per Cent.

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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.
Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Offices are open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to £3,591,796.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
67, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS £10,695,969.
REVENUE £ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.
UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for
POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.
ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.
The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.
Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 1 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HARMSTONS'
GREAT CIRCUS.
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF
WILD ANIMALS.

TO-DAY ! TO-DAY ! ! TO-DAY ! ! !
Doors open 3-30. Commence 4 p.m.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
FIRST GRAND
FULL & COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

N.B.—UNLIKE OTHER CIRCUS ESTABLISHMENTS We do not nightly send into our Arena and announce a CHANGE of PROGRAMME when in reality it is only a transposition of numbers ; but, being confident in the resources of our GREAT Company, We fear not to promise a FULL and COMPLETE CHANGE of PROGRAMME.

THESE ARE FACTS :
REMEMBER EVERYTHING NEW !
WHAT WE PROMISE WE DO !
GRAND FAMILY MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Doors Open at 3-30 P.M.
Commence at 4 P. M., Sharp.
When Children under 10 years will be admitted at Half-price to All Parts,
N.B.—NO HALF-PRICE TO EVENING PERFORMANCES.
Box plan at MITCHELL & Co., where seats can be reserved daily.

The HARMSTONS........................Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE............................Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS.........................Representative.
S. REICH.....................................Agent.

THE TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1894.
Tickets, to Admit 1 Gentleman and 1 Lady.......Rs. 5.
Extra Lady ....Rs. 2.
Which may be had from the following :—
Mr. L. RUSHWORTH..................Chinchpoogly.
" A. BENISTON......................Tardeo.
" R. H. BATESON....................Parel.
" W. PICKERING.....................Mazagon.
" R. WOOD..............................Colaba.
" F. RHODES...........................Dadar.
Or, MR. WM. SEEL, Hony. Secy.,
11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
An Early application for Tickets is requested as the number is LIMITED.
REFRESHMENTS will be Provided.

TATA LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	Captain	To sail about.
AZAMOR	P. Gibson	23rd Feb.

THIS STEAMER can carry Eleven Passengers, and is most comfortably fitted in all respects. She is also fitted up with Electric Lights, etc., and carries a Doctor. Passages to Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe, Rs. 325, 400, and 450, respectively.
For further particulars apply to
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 21st Feb.

REWARD Rs. 50.

LOST or STOLEN.—Mr. W. C. SMITH, Member of the Institution of Painters in Oil Colours, from London and South Australia, 47, Medows Street, begs to give notice that he misses his Cash Box, containing a Note No. W 30 0170 for Rs. 1 0. Rs. 50 cash, and a Cheque Book with his Letters and Diploma. Mr. W. C. Smith will give any one who produces the Certificates and Note Rs. 50. The Cheques have been cancelled, but the Certificates are missing.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st April, 1894, the RATES for Season Tickets (1) between any two Stations North of Virar, and (2) from any Station South of Virar to any Station North of Virar and vice versa, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED. Particulars of the Revised Fares may be obtained on application to the Traffic Manager, Bombay.
C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1894.

NOTICE.

AS the Mahomedan HOLIDAYS, called "SHABI BARAT," are now approaching, the Public are informed that any person Letting Off or Throwing FIRE-WORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Throughfare, except along the Foreshore between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Marine Lines Railway Station, between the hours of 9 P.M. and 12 Midnight, on the 21st instant, will be arrested and dealt with according to Law.
R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE RESIDENTS of MALABAR HILL, CHOWPATTI, and the QUEEN'S ROAD are informed that FIREWORKS are permitted to be Let Off along the Foreshore, between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Marine Lines Railway Station, between the Hours of 9 P.M. and 12 Midnight, on the 21st instant, on the occasion of the Shabi Barat Holidays.
R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. CULLIANJEE RUTTONJEE, RUTTONSEY MULJEE and FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHAROOCHA, Trustees appointed under the deed of composition of the Creditors of OOKERDA KHETSEY, have with the consent of the equitable mortgagee, Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and COMPANY, contracted to sell to Mr. JAIRAM HURRY all that piece of Government land with buildings standing thereon, situate on the East Side of Borah Bazar Street in Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 99 square yards, bearing Municipal ward No. 2216, and Street Nos. 245 and 247, and Collector of Land Revenue's No. 574, and bounded on the North by the house of Bomonjee Dossabhoy Baxterna, South by the house of Framjee Bomonjee Setna, East by the house of Kandas Bhugwandas, and West by Borah Bazar Street, and the said hereditaments are now in the possession of the said Trustees. All persons having claims against the said property or any part thereof, either by way of mortgage, lease, lien, sale, gift, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in 18, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from this date, after which time the sale will be completed, and all claims, if any, thereafter made will be considered as null, void and waived.—Dated this 20th day of February, 1894.
PAYNE, GILBERT & SAVANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THAKAR PUNJA BHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.
LAKHMIVAHU, Widow of the Said Deceased, one of the Executors named in the Will, according to the tenor thereof.......................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th Day of February in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
W. LANE,
The 19th Day of February 1894.
Messrs. MULJEE and RAGHAVJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 p. m., on TUESDAY, the 27th day of February, 1894, for the Execution of ANNUAL REPAIRS and PETTY WORKS and for the Supply of Materials during the Official Year 1894-95.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 2, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment of Rs. (3,000) three thousand will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE & DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
The Great Dutch Military Drama,
"STRUCK OIL." "STRUCK OIL."
You will Laugh for 2 Hours,
And Laugh all-day To-morrow.

Also THIS EVENING,
2nd Appearance of
MR. WILLIAM DALY,
THE GREATEST LIVING VENTRILOQUIST,
Should be Seen by Everbody ! ! !

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
MONSTER BENEFIT NIGHT
For the most Enterprising, Liberal and Popular Manager,
MR. HARRY STANLEY,
Who during 10 consecutive years has studied your interests, and endeavoured to cater for your amusement WITHOUT REGARD TO EXPENSE OR PROFIT.

A CARD.
By Very Kind Permission of Mrs. HARMSTON,
Her popular Manager, Mr R. LOVE,
Will Appear in his Great Impersonation of
Mr. SHUGGLESTONE, the BANKER,
In Dion Boucicault's Great Drama.
THE STREETS of LONDON,
One of the Greatest Dramas of the Age !

Box office at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street, Fort.
Doors Open at 8-30. Performance at 9 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

ELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA ! !
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

THE ART EXHIBITION,
SECRETARIAT.
OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
The last few days at reduced rates for admission.
MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION : EIGHT ANNAS.
CHILDREN, Half-price.
Students and Teachers accompanying them, also Four Annas.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.,
Specially Reserved for Purdah Ladies.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
THE ANNUAL CONCERT,
In Aid of the FUNDS of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH,
(not March 1st as Originally proposed),
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part :—
Mrs. Macbeth, Miss Pedrazzi, Miss Pritchard, Mrs. Stanley-Smith, Miss Swift, Mr. A. F. Ferguson, Mr. Mant, Mr. McCausland, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Steuart. Accompanist : Mr. Seymour Dove.
Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4,
May now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TABLEAUX VIVANTS, &c.

THERE will be TABLEAUX VIVANTS, WAXWORKS and CHARADES, arranged by the LADY HARRIS and other Ladies at the above Theatre, on THURSDAY, March 1st, at 9-30 p.m., in Aid of the GIRLS CLUB. Tickets may be obtained shortly from
The LADY HARRIS ....Government House.
Mrs. ARNOTT ....Malabar Hill.
Mrs. EMPSON...................Marine Lines.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET,

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Nilgiri and Kangra Teas,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows :—
On account of whom it may concern—
23 cases earthenware, containing cups and saucers, plates, bowels, vegetable dishes, &c.
1 case nickle time-pieces with music.
1 do. superior white shirtings.
1 do. satin brocades.
200 drums boiled linseed oil, genuine.
250 kegs white paint.
250 do. red do.
50 drums boiled oil.
13 cases paint, ulta marine blue, varnish, French-polish, &c.

SALE OF HARDWARE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows :—
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Jeewajee Essajee—
Per s.s. Roumania.
80—one case Richard Cooper and Son's padlocks.
88½—two cases Loach and Clarke's door handles, &c.
Per s.s. City of Dublin.
113—one case Richard Cooper and Son's padlocks.
149-1—one case Wynn, Timmins and Co.'s tin can, saw blades, wire gauze, hammers, and nailpraters.
Per s.s. Asia.
60—one case Thomas Peakman's brass cocks of various sizes.

SALE OF FIREPROOF SAFES
OF THE MIDLAND SAFE CO., OF BIRMINGHAM.
On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, No. 21—
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
Per s.s. Rockabill.
An invoice of first-class fire and burgler proof safes with Genuine Chubb's Lock as follows :—
2 pieces 24 by 16 by 18 inches.
3 do. 26 by 17 by 15 do.
2 do. 28 by 18 by 16 do.
3 do. 30 by 19 by 18 do.
1 do. 32 by 22 by 21 do.
1 do. 30 by 28 by 20 do. double door.
The above Safes will be sold one at a time to the highest bidder with a view to introduce the safes in the market.
SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.
Bombay, February 21, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the B.B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Goods station—
About 150 bags and a large heap of loose grain sweepings, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 cases white mulls.
1 case white jaconets No. 7306.
3 cases white drill.
1 " musical clocks.
10 cases quarts beer.
1 case cigars.
On account of the underwriters—
30 pieces colored prints S. W. damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Prince's Dock Unclaimed Warehouse, by order of the concerned, following Hoop Iron landed ex. s. s. "Eden Hall."—
On account and at the risk of Tricumdass Tarachand—
2816 bundles Hoop Iron Tons 70-8
On account and at the risk of Dewjee Canjee—
2815 bundles Hoop Iron Tons 70-7-2.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES AT THE MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 2 p.m., at the Depot premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla—
A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable medical stores, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, and behind the Gun Carriage Factory—
A collection of plants in tubs and pots—
The property of a gentleman changing his residence.
MENESSE & Co
Bombay, February 21, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The SALE of landed properties on the NagdeviRoad, advertised to take place TO-DAY, the 21st inst, is postponed until further notice.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
THE SALE of Mr. Pryce Weedon's valuable furniture at "Nepean House," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, will be continued TO-DAY, at 1 p.m., from lot No. 305.

On SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 39, Marine Lines (Opposite theOfficers' new bungalows) the valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bed room furniture, in teak and blackwood, made to order of the latest design, best platedware, neat crockery and glass ware, rich table ornaments, China and Satsuma table ornaments, windproof lamps, large fish-bowl with gold fish, English, in box, oleographs, Brussels and Persian carpets, lady's saddle, nearly new, plated harness for pair, flower pots, &c., the property of C. T. BURKE, Esq, proceeding to England.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMEE ROAD, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE ROAD LEADING TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Heemutram Nurbheram, the Transferree of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhowrao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of January, 1887, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part, and Purmanundas Vithuldas of the other part, the following property, viz :—
All that piece or parcel of land with a shed standing thereon admeasuring 406 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mahaluxmee Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, and fronting on the west side of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No and by the Collector of Assessment under No. A 37 and bounded on the East by a portion of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, on the west by the property of Luxuman Lepoy, on the North by the property of the late Gunput Crishnajee, and on the South by the property of Visram Mowjee, and which premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhowrao.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE.
Of Furniture, etc., of H. H. JONES, Esq.,
On SUNDAY, the 25th February, 1894,
At the Gas Works, Parel.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CANDAWADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Ramabai, widow of Rughoonath Jugonnath, and Jugonnath Rughoonath, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Anundibai, widow of Sowram Suryajee, Kamalnath Sowram, and Luxmibai, widow of Narayan Sewram, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of July 1888, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, with all the appurtenances thereto, belonging, situate at Candawady, fronting on the west side of the said Candawady Lane or cross wall, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards (be the same little more or less) which includes the small piece of land lying on the north side of the said dwelling house, now standing in the name of the said Sewram Suryajee in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 61, and bounded on the east by the cart of Bapoo Narcandy, on the west by the said Candawady Cross Road, on the north by the property of Luximon Bapsia Dhoome, and on the south by the property of Narayen Bhasker Josey, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 61, new Nos. 561 573, new Survey No. 7510, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 103, ward No. 801, street No. 15, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Sewram Suryajee and are now in the occupation of the said Anandibai, widow, and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow with 4,148 square yards of ground on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, facing the Sea.
Under instructions from Bai Aimai, widow and administratrix of the Estate of the late Mr. Limjeebhoy Muncherjee Mody, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of March, 1894, at 4 p. m.—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the pucka-built upper-storied bungalow, cook-room, stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the sub-district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, which said land, contains by admeasurement 4148 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east partly by the property of the late Mr. Jewajee Manockjee and partly by the property of Messrs. Dosabhoy Bomanjee Motabhoy and Manockjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the west by the Malabar Road, on the north by the property of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy and on the south by the road belonging to Mr. Jewajee Manockjee, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 125 and are now assessed under ward No 3287 and street No 17-19, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos 30 and 140, new Nos. 16358 and 1175, old Survey No. 20926-28 and new Survey No 1 and 2-7199 and are at present in the occupation of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.
The Collector's rent of the above ground is only As. 12 and pies 10 per annum.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be learnt on application to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Co'a, Solicitors, at their Office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 10 CASES OF TURKEY RED-PRINTS.
On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rampurtap and Sukdial, of Delhi—
DE. 21-30—10 cases each 60 pieces 22-33 inches, 28 yards of Turkey-red prints.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, February 21, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
Auction Sale of two very valuable Bungalows, at Mazagon, near the Hancock Bridge, and opposite the "Hope Hall" Hotel.
Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties :—

PARTICULARS :
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land, admeasuring one thousand nine hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, immediately adjoining the premises hereinafter secondly described and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 455, new No. 2422, old Survey No. 576 and New Survey No. 3621, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 4764 and street No. 10, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Mazagon Road, at Mazagon, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said road, on or towards the west and south by the property of the said Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and on or towards the north by the piece of land hereinafter secondly described, and are now in the occupation of Mr. E. J. Smith.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of land, admeasuring six thousand four hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 455, new No 2421, old Survey No. 576, and new Survey No 3624, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos 4765-6 and street Nos 12 and (1), and known as Homejee Hall, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Mazagon Road, at Mazagon, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the side road, on or towards the west by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the north by the property of the late Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, and on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, and partly by the piece of land hereinbefore firstly described, and are now vacant.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinsha, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clerk Bunder, Mazagon (Chamar goli), the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and rosewood French-polished household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate mahogany full sized Slate billiard-table by Bennett, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, Standard floor lamp, bamboo furniture, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, set of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JAMES SMEATON, Esq, Mechanical Superintendent, Port Trust.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 p.m.
1 strong bay galloway, quiet in saddle and harness, believed sound.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 high-wheel dog-cart.
1 chesnut Arab, 14 hands, 9 years, quiet in saddle and harness.

BONA-FIDE.
On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 'Ridge,' Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, lamps, carpets garden, &c., the property of Colonel R. V. RIDDELL, R. E.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.
On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Ernst Kaps," in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size fishpond, a first-rate hand Singer's sewing machine, one fox-terrier slut and pup, and one Scotch terrier slut (wooley dog), choice plants, &c., the property of C. D. LI BERIOS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, COTTON, &C., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.
On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, and cotton sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN TRADE OF THE BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
Under instruction from Bai Maneckbai, widow of the late Mr. Hormasjee Dorabjee Camajee, the mortgagee in possession, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 47, Medows Street, Fort, all the right, title, and interest of the mortgagee in the whole of the stock-in-trade of the business known as the Bombay Fine Art Gallery, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 19th January, 1891, consisting of oil-paintings, photogravures, engravings, etchings, chromoliths, photos, water colours, opal paintings and oleos, polish frames, photo frames glass photo stands, albums, scrap albums, pictures, framed and unframed, sporting plates, coloured sporting photos, rich mouldings, large pier glasses, large glass cupboards, easels, hanging glass lamps, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, February 21, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomjee and Manockjee Shapoorjee Sawyer, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned days, and on the respective premises, the following valuable immoveable properties :—

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.
LOT NO. 1.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or bungalow, together with outhouses, stable, &c., situate at warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 4,308 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and now No 487, old Survey No.81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street Nos. 1 and 2, ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1); and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south partly by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and party by the property of Mr. Jairabhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by vacant land hereinafter secondly described, and on the west by vacant land hereinafter fifthly described.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p. m.
LOT NO. 2.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 1,461 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214 and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2 and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the east by the property of Mr Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the property hereinabove firstly described.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3. p. m.
LOT NO. 3.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, about 2046 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214 and new No 487, old Survey No. 81 and new Survey No 7106 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by the property of Mr Jalbhoy Ardeseer Sett, and on the west by the vacant land hereinafter fourthly described.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p. m.
LOT No. 4.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,014 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No. 487, old Survey No. 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the Agiary of the late Hormusjee Dadabhoy, on the south by pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the east by vacant land hereinabove thirdly described, and on the west by the property of Mr Hajee Issoof Mahomed Sooleman.

On WEEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m.
LOT No. 5.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2118 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 52 and 214, and new No 487, old Survey 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward Nos 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the pucka mucadamized road, common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by property hereinabove firstly described, and on the west by a vacant land hereinafter sixthly described.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 6.
All that piece of tenure Pension Tax vacant land or ground, situate at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2141 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 52 and 214, and new 487, old Survey No 81, and new Survey No. 7106, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 3522 and 3523 (1), street Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by pucka mucadamized road common to all plots leading from Warden Road, on the south by the property of Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, on the east by vacant land hereinabove fifthly described and on the west by the property of Mr. Naranjee Parmanand.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the vendors, or to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Muncherjee N. Chandabhoy, Architects, &c., or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 21, 1894.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, 1894, at 5-30 P.M.
W. D. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.
31st January, 1894.

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !

OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are now consumed to the extent of 2,500,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, i.e., those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Further particulars on application.
E. F. STRANACK,
Secy. and Treasurer.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Mungil, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1894, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1893.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1894.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st February, 1894, both days inclusive.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply during the Official Year 1894-95, of the following Articles, which must be of Indian Manufacture :—

		Approximate Requirements.
Cloth, Khaki, for Coats, British Troops, 54 in.	Yds.	7,250
" Khaki, for Paijamas, 54 in.	"	13,000
" Blanket, for Coats, Followers, 54 in.	"	6,500
Flannel, Grey, 54 in.	"	5,300
Webbing, Drab, 2 in.	"	9,750
Drill, Khaki, 27 in.	"	53,500

2. Tenders are required in Duplicate (on printed forms obtainable at this Office), and must be accompanied by 2 yard Samples of the materials tendered for.
3. Tenders will be opened, at Noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st of March, 1894, and any further particulars required may be obtained on application.
A. C. TOKER, COLONEL,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Alipore, 29th January, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, Tenders for the Supply of the following quantities of best quality TEAK LOGS, viz. :—
500 tons of Moulmein Teak to be delivered at the rate of 250 tons per month commencing 1st April next,
And 100 tons of Rangoon Teak to be delivered during the month of April.
Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specifications of shipments showing clearly that the Timber Tendered is "Moulmein" or "Rangoon."
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th February, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 579,815 MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of Three Patterns to be Delivered at the Company's General Stores Depot, Parel.
Standard Samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen and Specification with Form of Tender obtained at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th January, 1894.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M- RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto Gun-fire, on MONDAY, 26th March 1894, Tenders for the Supply of 50,000 to 100,000 tons of BEST COUNTRY STEAM COAL. Delivery to be made in Bombay and to be spread over 6 to 12 months, according to the amount contracted for, in quantities averaging about 8,000 tons a month ; first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the early part of May, 1894.
Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour including Delivery into Boats alongside.
The Coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.
The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."
The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.
C. HIRSCH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 341 OF 1890.

DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Cutch Mandvi, carrying on business in Bombay in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort, by means of his MOONIM, EBRAHIM RAJUN ....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..................Defendant

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-eighth Day of July, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction in Two Lots before G H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, namely :—

LOT No. I.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, Camateepoora, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 94 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 165 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on or towards the West and North by the vacant land belonging to Bombay Municipality, and on or towards the south partly by the Government tank and partly by the property belonging to the East India Flour Mill.

LOT No. II.
All that piece or parcel of partly Government and partly Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate in and fronting on the West side of Butcher street, now called Nagdevi street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 32 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and bounded as follows :—on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi street, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the North by the property of Tajoo Mahomed and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Carim Mahomed Jamal and others.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas Dharamsi and Cama Plaintiff's Attorneys, at Hummum Street, Sirdar Building, Fort, Bombay.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.
Dated this 17th day of January 1894.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund......................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
E. F. STRANACK,
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road. Secy. and Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.
By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Victoria Terminus, 5 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Light Horse Camp opens, Danda.
Bombay Foxhounds, Rifle Butts.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a. m. to 8 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Band at the Secretrial, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Monday, the 26th instant.

DEPARTURE.—Joomaji Kiraji and Bechurji Dassaji, Jaghirdars from Kathiawar, left Bombay, yesterday, for Pundhurpoor.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Burdon entered the dock on Monday ? and the steamers City of Edinburgh and Sabarmati left it on Monday, the steamers Arthur Head and Loodiana left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, and Australia, per steamer Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, the 22nd instant.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—The case in which Rev. A. W. Prautch has charged Aga Mahomed and seven others with defamation is adjourned until the 9th proximo, Mr. Cooper not being able to take it up yesterday.

INJURED BY A HORSE.—While the troops in the garrison were route-marching, on Monday, a horse, belonging to Mr. Cowasji Cursetji Dubash, took fright at the noise of the band accompanying the troops and bolted down the streets, knocking down, in its course, a Hindu, named Hurri Mahadev, causing him some superficial injuries.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Dadi Maneckji Limji, residing at Pedder Road, has reported to the police the theft of two gold bracelets, a diamond earring (star pattern), two gold brooches, and other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 645, from a cupboard in his room. The theft appears to have been committed by some one connected with the house.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—This evening there will be an entire change of programme, at the Harmston's Circus, and it is the claim of the management that each programme is an improvement on its predecessor, so that this evening's must be wonderfully attractive, if it is to surpass that which has been running since the company opened in Bombay. A children's performance will be given this afternoon.

BAND AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March..................La Rose..................Stella.
Overture...............Jubilation...............Ch Bach.
Valse..................Immortellen..............Gung'l.
La Revue du Lion...Kouskg.
Pilgrim Chorus and Evening Song..................R Wagner.
Quadrille..............Fatinitza..................Suppe.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE COOPERAGE.—The following programme will be played on the Cooperage by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, to-day at 5-45 p.m.

Quadrille..............Hippdrome..................Fahrbach.
Overture...............Le Duc D'olonno..........Auber.
Valse..................See Saw....................Crowe
Fantasia...............Hibernian Bouquet.........Kappey.
Gavotte................Stephanie..................Czibulka.
Valse..................Little Sailors.............Crowe.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The annual prize exhibition of this well-known institution is fixed for the 19th March next, when Dr. Thomas Blaney has kindly consented to preside, and Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit to distribute the prizes. The presence of Mrs. F. D. Petit on such an occasion may well be considered as happily significant of the continued progress of female education amongst the natives and as a notable event in its history.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE PRINCE.—Kumar Shri Ramsinghji, of Sihore, Kathiawad, a student of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, went to England in 1888 and joined the Trinity College, Cambridge. He successfully passed his B. A. Examination and was recently called to the bar. He is the first Gohel Rajput to attain the honor of being a barrister. He stands in near relationship to the Maharaja of Bhownugger. He arrived in Bombay on Monday by the last mail and has been the guest of Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana. He will shortly leave for Bhownugger where it is expected he will enter the State service in a post for which his attainments qualify him.

FRAUD BY RAILWAY SERVANTS.—Javechram Rajaram, lately a ticket-collector, and Ahmed Hossein valad Abdool Hoosein, lately a policeman in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, the former on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of twelve return halves of the second class railway tickets from the different stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Bombay, and the latter on a charge of receiving, retaining, and assisting in disposing of the stolen ticket, and were sentenced to undergo 18 and 12 months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. The full text of the decision will appear in our next issue.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Constable Roberts, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, charged Chandu Budan Bhagwan, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with theft of cash and sundry articles, of the collective value of Rs. 30, belonging to Mr. H. Ballantine, American Vice-Consul. The accused was employed as a household servant by Mr. Ballantine. On the 4th instant he stole the property in question and cleared away. A report of the matter was made to the police, who traced the offence to the accused, who had by that time absconded to his native village, near Ahmednagar. He was brought back to Bombay and placed before his Worship. The charge against him having been proved, the Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.—At the instance of Mr. W. George, Deputy Superintendent, Government Central Press, Rama Bhicoo, a sepoy, employed in the press, was yesterday charged before Mr. Webb with theft in respect of a piece of flannel and a piece of long cloth, the property of the local Government. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, who appeared with Mr. Velinker, pleader, to the defence, admitted the fault of the accused, who until that time had borne a good character. He urged that the dismissal from service was in itself a punishment to the accused, and asked his Worship to take a lenient view of the case only by punishing him with a fine, thus saving the young man from mixing with other bad characters in jail. After hearing the evidence of Mr. George, his Worship convicted the accused, who was sentenced to a day's nominal imprisonment and fined Rs. 30, or in default of the payment a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
6 p.m.—Litany and a Course of Readings.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
9-40 a.m.—Matins, with instructions to children, by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
8 p.m.—Choral Litany, Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner and Compline (Choral.)

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAON.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. F G. Macartney. Hymns 139 and 128.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Services for Sailors.
Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Rockabill in the Princes Dock, on Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The bethel flag will be hoisted.

ACCORDING to *Truth*, the Khedive of Egypt wishes to pay a visit to England this year, and he has been informed, on behalf of the Court, that early in July would be the most convenient time for him to arrive in London. The visit of the Khedive will raise several tiresome questions of etiquette, as it will be difficult to receive him as he would wish, and to grant him the precedence which he will certainly expect, without seriously offending the Sultan, who is morbidly tenacious of his sovereign rights over Egypt and over her Khedive. It is proposed to lodge the Khedive in Buckingham Palace, where he will occupy the Belgian Rooms, which were given to the German Emperor and Empress when they visited London in 1891. The Queen intends to "receive" the Khedive at Windsor Castle, and her Majesty will probably make him a Knight of the Garter, in which case a State banquet will be given in his honour in St. George's Hall.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

CONCLUDING SITTING.

IN the Durbar Room, at the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday, the Royal Commission of Enquiry on the Opium Traffic, recorded evidence for the last time, bringing up the total number of sittings held to eighty-one. Excluding the six sittings in London, this makes no less than seventy-five sittings in India. The chair was taken by Lord Brassey, and the other members of the Commission present were: Sir William Roberts, Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr. Fan shawe, Sir James Lyall, and Mr. Haridas Veharidas. H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga arrived later in the day.

OPIUM ADMINISTRATION IN HYDERABAD.

The first witness examined was Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Senior Member, Hyderabad Board of Revenue, who put in an elaborate memorandum, in which he stated :—Up to the year 1880 there was in Hyderabad no restriction on the cultivation of poppy, nor on the local manufacture of opium ; nor was any special attention paid to the sale of opium. The supply of opium was derived partly from local sources and partly from Central India, or British territory. Opium imported, either from beyond the frontier or from the districts, into the City of Hyderabad, and also opium exported beyond the frontiers, were subjected to a uniform customs duty of Re. 1 per seer. Shortly after the enactment of the Indian Opium Act (I of 1878), and a consequent change in the opium system of the British provinces adjoining Hyderabad, it was found that the opium revenue of these provinces was likely to be affected by the absence of a sufficient control over the cultivation, manufacture, and sale of opium in his Highness the Nizam's dominions. Negotiations were accordingly entered into with the Nizam's Government with a view to raising the price of opium in Hyderabad to the level pertaining in the adjoining provinces, so that there would not be the same inducement to smuggle opium from Hyderabad into British territory. It was finally resolved by Sir Salar Jung, who was then Minister and Regent of the Hyderabad State, to adopt, in accordance with the Resident's advice, the same system as had been shortly before introduced into Berar with good results, viz., to prohibit the local cultivation of poppy in both Government and jagir lands, and to obtain supplies of opium from Indore, in Central India, the Government of India undertaking to collect, on behalf of the Nizam's Government, a duty on all consignments of opium at a rate of not less than Rs. 600 per chest of 140 lbs. In pursuance of this arrangement, a notification was issued on the 2nd October, 1880, prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium throughout the whole of his Highness's dominion. At the same time opium rules (having the same effect in Hyderabad as a legal enactment) were framed very much on the same lines as the Berar Rules, and on the 10th October, 1880, it was notified that these rules would be brought into effect from the 1st January, 1881, from which date the import of opium was prohibited, except under a pass issued by the Opium Agent at Indore, the rate of duty being fixed at Rs 10 per seer, or Rs. 700 per chest. The export of opium was at the same time prohibited, provision being made for the transit of opium through the Hyderabad State, from Bombay or Central India, to the Madras Presidency. Subsequently, on the 29th October, 1883, the terms of the new system were embodied in a formal memorandum of agreement between the British Government and the Government of his Highness the Nizam. This agreement stated, "(1) The cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium shall be absolutely prohibited. (2) With the exception of opium booked through by rail to the Madras Presidency no opium shall be imported without a license from his Highness the Nizam. (3) With the same exception, no opium shall be exported. (4) The import of opium shall, as far as possible, be confined to what is absolutely requisite for licit home consumption. (5) The transport, possession, and retail sale of opium shall be permitted only under license from his Highness the Nizam." Up to the year 1892 the whole of the opium imported under the new arrangement was brought by rail to the City of Hyderabad, from whence it was sent by dealers, under passes issued by the Excise Officer, to the different districts. It was found, however, that the trade, which had to supply an area of 82,692 square miles, was inconvenienced by being centralised at Hyderabad, and in 1892 it was arranged with the Resident that opium may be imported frum Indore to either Aurangabad, in the northern part of the State ; Gulburgah, on the western side ; or Warangal on the eastern side of the City of Hyderabad as a central depot.

Government opium godowns are established at the four places to which opium can be imported ; and all consignments are weighed on arrival and kept in the godown until they are sold or despatched to the districts. Opium issued from the godowns is covered by a pass, which shows the quantity and destination of the opium, and this pass has to be delivered up to the officer in the district or taluka to which the opium has been sent.

SYSTEM OF CONTROLLING THE HYDERABAD OPIUM TRADE.

Any person may import opium for wholesale dealings on his obtaining a permit from the Resident (the applicatson being submitted through the Nizam's Government) and on his paying at Indore a duty of ten British rupees per seer. But he can only sell the opium to a licensed retail vendor or wholesale dealer, and is prohibited from selling a smaller quatity than five tolas. A wholesale dealer is required to take out a licence, for which the charge is Rs. 16. For the official year that has just commenced the Excise Commissioner has undertaken to pay H. S. Rs. 30,000—Government Rupees 25,661—for it. Some objections have been raised to this departure from the usual course, and the matter has not yet been finally decided by his Highness's Government. The monopoly of the retail vend of opium is sold at auction by districts or sub-divisions of districts. Retail vendors are prohibited from selling to one person at one time more than five tolas of opium. The number of shops is fixed by the Revenue officers. Opium cannot be sold at any but recognized shops. The Licensed vendors are bound to keep an account of the opium sold daily, showing both the name of the purchaser and the quantity of opium sold to him. Shops have to be kept closed from 9 p. m. to sunrise. The rules, in short, provide for a very thorough control over the opium trade, and heavy penalties are imposable for any breach of them. My experience, however, is that the rules are not so strictly enforced in the Hyderabad State as they are in the adjoining districts of Berar under British administration. In the city and suburbs of Hyderabad, including the military cantonment of Secunderabad, persons were formerly allowed to establish shops for the retail sale of opium on taking out a license, for which the charge was Rs. 16. This system was stopped in 1889, and since then the monopoly of the retail sale in the city and suburbs has been put up to auction in the same way and under the same conditions as have been described above for the districts. The average imports of eleven years (since the cultivation was prohibited) is 365 chests, on which the duty is Government Rs. 2,55,500. It is to be regretted that when the Nizam's Government decided to stop the cultivation of opium, they did not at the same time arrange for the sale of opium in jagir estates by Government agency. It would have been better at that time for Government to have acquired a complete monopoly of the opium trade, giving, of course, compensation to jagirdars for any loss they might sustain. Twenty-nine per cent. of the population belongs to jagir estates, and as the jagirdars, although bound to observe the opium rules already referred to, are free to make their own arrangements for the wholesale and retail sale of opium within their jagirs, the result is that there is competition between the Government and jagir contractors, which prevents Government realizing the same revenue for opium farms (and thus indirectly raising the price of opium) as is obtained in the adjoining province of Berar, where the monopoly of the sale of opium is undisturbed by the private rights of any jagirdars.

NO ABUSE OF OPIUM IN HYDERABAD.

On the general question as to whether the use of opium should be prohibited except for medicinal purposes, my view is that such an extreme course could only be justifiable if it were proved, beyond all doubt, that, the use of opium is carried to such an extent, and so abused, that it is undermining the health, strength, and moral character of the population, or any large class of the population. Nothing short of this would justify interference with the habits of the people. My own experience, gained from 24 years' service in the country, the last 10 of which have been in Hyderabad, is that there is absolutely no evidence to show that opium is consumed to such an extent in the Hyderabad State as to amount to an abuse of it. Since the question has been raised in its present form, I have heard many people remark on the good effects of a moderate use of opium, and of the necessity for it under certain conditions, but in connection with this I wish merely to confine myself to saying that, if there is to be any interference with the habits of the people from philanthropic motives, or on moral grounds, then such interference would be better directed towards checking the consumption of European liquor, for this habit is growing among the younger generation in Hyderabad, and is infinitely more injurious, and more prevalent, than the habits of excessive opium smoking or eating. Our rules limit the quantity of opium which any single person may hold at a time to five tolas. The present value of this quantity is about Rs. 2, and in practice it is found that the sales are of much smaller quantities. There are no druggist's shops or medical practitioners in the Hyderabad districts to whom the duty of selling opium could be entrusted, and I regard this suggestion as a singularly impracticable one. It is in my opinion possible for his Highness's Government to make opium still more expensive to the consumer. This is the really effectual way of checking an over-indulgence in opium, and is all that is necessary.

THE VIEWS OF THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

The present Minister, the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, Bahadur, in his letter of the 8th December, 1893, wrote to the Resident "his Highness's Government would be strongly opposed to the introduction of any such measure in these dominions because (1) there are no valid grounds for such a high-handed procedure, (2) the distinction desired to be drawn between opium required for medical and non-medicinal purposes is an impracticable one, (3) interference with the normal consumption of opium would be resented by those who are in the habit of regularly using the drug, and in the City of Hyderabad would be likely to engender a feeling the results of which might be most embarrassing to the Government, (4) if the supply of opium is cut off, opium eaters will be likely to take to ganja or strong spirits, both of which are worse than opium." On the question of compensation to Native States, the Minister has said :—"I feel so strongly the practical impossibility of prohibiting the consumption of opium as proposed, that it seems almost unnecessary to refer to this question. But, supposing for a moment, that the enquiry of the Royal Commission were to lead to results that would adversely affect the revenue derived from opium in the Hyderabad State, his Highness' Government would certainly expect to be compensated for any loss that might be caused thereby." And in concluding his letter the Minister said :—"I have, in the foregoing frankly, and without reserve, expressed the views of his Highness' Government on this subject, because the proposals now under enquiry by the Royal Cymmission are of grave importance both socially and politically and believing, as I do, that there are no valid grounds for prohibiting the consumption of opium, and that the course suggested by the anti-opiumists would not only be a dangerous one for any Government in India to adopt, but would be harsh and unjust to the people, I have felt it incumbent on myself to say that his Highness' Government would not, under the present circumstances of the case, accept any measure that might be calculated to unduly interfere with the consumption of the drug to the moderate extent it is now generally used."

NATIVE STATES HAVE THE RIGHT OF REFUSAL OF PROHIBITION.

In reply to Sir James Lyall, Mr. Dunlop said that opium was cheaper in Hydrabad at present than it was before the abolition of the import duty. If the Government of India took prohibitive measures regarding opium, it would be very inconvenient to force the arrangement upon neighbouring parties. Under their treaty the native states had a right to refuse to accept prohibitory measures. The Prime Minister had pointed this out in his letter. Licit liquor was not so cheap in Hydrabad as in Bombay. But the European liquor was consumed to a great extent which was a serious evil. It was quite impossible to cut off the opium supply in Hydrabad. People would seriously resent the measure and the opium-eaters could not do without it.

In reply to Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Dunlop said that the cultivators of poppy had already claimed compensation but their claims were not yet settled. They had made considerable claims. The land on which poppy was grown brought a revenue of Rs. 13 per acre, but now they had a tax of Rs. 5 per acre on the land, on which poppy was not grown. The poppy crop yielded a large profit. He was the Settlement officer in his Highness' the Nizam's service and the form of settlement of land revenue was the same as in the Bombay Presidency.

In reply to Mr. Pease, witness said that no cultivator had actually claimed compensation. What he meant to say was that *Jagirdars* had claimed compenation. There was no revision of rates pending the actual settlement of Land Revenue. The rates were revised after the settlement system had been adopted. The cultivators had only complained of their grievances and not filed any claim at all.

In reply to Lord Brassey, Mr. Dunlop said that the amount of compensation, if the opium was stopped, would be as much as the revenue derived from opium. His Highness' Government would be most reluctant to sacrifice the revenue. His opinion was that opium could not be stopped in his Highness' dominions. If the prohibitory measures were adopted it would be impossible to carry on rule in Hydrabad. The opium consumed in Hydrabad and in the suburbs was one-third of a grain per man and this was very moderate consumption. It was used in moderation by so many people that it would be impossible to enforce prohibitory measures. The consumption was not at all high. The Hydrabad State would forfeit any revenue rather than that opium should be stopped. The Prime Minister in his letter, had said that it was so impracticable to enforce prohibition that it was hardly necessary to refer to the question of compensation.

OPIUM AND ITS USE IN BERAR.

Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, C.I.E., Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, stated : In the year 1874, the six districts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as they now stand, came under the control of a single Commissioner. At this date, and up to the 30th March 1878, the cultivation of the poppy in Berar was freely alowed, subject to a license granted by the patel of the village, with the proviso that the product was disposable only to wholesale vendors. The crop, though a precarious one, generally yielded, however bad the year, something ; and this something was always valuable ; hence the cultivation was carried on in small patches on garden or irrigated land of the best qualities to which the cultivator looked with some confidence for the whole or a large portion of his rent. During this period, *i. e.* up to 31st March 1878, control and check was in reality extremly lax. There are no records now from which *facts* can be obtained on which any reliance can be placed. The total area under opium in the six districts of Berar, when its cultivation was prohibited in 1878, was 2,462 acres. Prohibition resulted from the necessity of imposing excise regulations in protection of the opium revenue which in turn kept the area under opium at so low a point that it became a question whether it was worth while for the maintenance of so small an area to sacrifice that part of the possible revenue of the province which the illicit sale of opium lost to the province, besides inflicting loss on the revenues of neignbouring provinces. Those in authority in 1878 decided in the negative. Under the rules of 1880 the vendors of opium, wholesale or retail, are obliged to keep up regular accounts showing (1) the date of sale, (2) name of purchaser, (3) the quantity of opium purchased, (4) the total quantity sold to consumers, and (5) quantity of opium used in preparing 'Madhak.' All the opium brought from Indore into Berar is imported under license at a fixed import duty of Rs. 700 for a chest of 140 lbs., levied by the Opium Agent at Indore.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

Holders of wholesale vend licenses sell the opium to contractors or those who farm the right of selling at shops at a small profit. The right to sell by retail is annually auctioned and usually is knocked down to the highest bidder. Ordinarily the sales are held in the months of January and Februry of each year. The farmer of the taluk is responsible to Government for the amount of his bid. No opium may be imported or sold except under a license, though an amount in possession not over 5 tolas for personal consumption requires no license. Opium originally could be obtained at cheap rates *i. e.*, between Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a seer, free of any kind of duty. The price has of late been increased enormously. No reliable information is to be obtained as to the exact numbers of the different sections of the population, mainly addicted to the use of opium. Its use is very general and fairly evenly distributed between all castes and peoples except Europeans and Parsees. Hindus (high and low caste) and Mahomedans, males, females and children (between birth and up to three and four years of age) all consume opium. Amongst smokers of opium Mahomedans mainly predominate. The dose on the average, taken by adults or infants, cannot be accurately ascertained. It varies considerably ; those who are inured to the drug can take, or are given, more than beginners. The habit is said however to be mainly confined to old men, women, and *all* children of tender years. The practice is to take, or be given, a dose twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening. The belief is that the use of opium does no harm but is positively beneficial, provided that the person taking it, or the child given it, is otherwise fairly well nourished. Certainly the very finest specimens of our native people, physically and intellectually, either habitually eat opium, or, as children, were brought up on it. It should be added that malarial fever is *the* disease of Berar which annually carries off most of its people, and whether well or ill founded, the belief is that against malaria opium is a valuable protective. I agree with native opinion, educated and uneducated, that the use of opium is a necessity and that to attempt to stop its use is both unnecessary and impracticable.

Witness also put in return showing the revenue obtained from the year 1870-71, and the relative consumption in the various districts.

In reply to Mr. Mowbray, witness said that it would be bad to close licensed shops as people would smoke secretly or take to some worse substitute.

EVIDENCE OF A RAO SAHEB FROM BERAR.

Rao Saheb Deorao Vinayak of Akola, stated. In Berar and among Beraris, Rajputs and a few other Hindus and a few Mahomedans take opium for its own sake. Marwaris born in Berar or elsewhere are more or less used to opium. But with a few exceptions these people are well fed, and opium does not do any harm to them. Morally, they are in no way inferior to non-eaters, and physically they do not fare badly. Opium requires solid nourishment, and this they can afford to have. Opium-smoking is bad and produces very undesirable results. In Berar opium smoking prevails generally among lower classes, and they are, as a rule, poor. Smokers are physically weak and morally low. Rajputs, Sikhs and Rathods are extensively opium-eaters, and yet are fine, stout and healthy. Morally, they are not inferior to non-eaters similarly situated. Marwaris are notoriously opium-eaters, and I have not been able to find more business-like, more frugal and more accurate sort of people than they. Opium-smoking is no doubt desirable to stop, but more desirable will it be to stop the use of alcohol which has been doing immense mischief to the country. Opium in its worst form would allow a person at least to stand on his legs and behave as an ordinary human being, whereas a drunkard is sometimes a beast and is found lying his full length. Opium-smoking is a vice but in Berar generally it is confined to the lower classes. Alcohol, on the other hand, covers higher as well as lower classes. I cannot at present suggest any practical means to stop opium-smoking. Stoppage means three things,—(1) lingering death ; (2) going to liquor or any other worse thing such as bhang or ganja ; (3) smuggling, against opium-smoking. I consider on the whole that it will be impolitic to stop the use of opium in India indiscriminately.

In reply to Mr. Haridass witness said that opium-eaters mostly suffered not from the habit but from the want of nourishment.

A JAGIRDAR IN THE BULDANA DISTRICT.

Nawab Muhammad Salam-ullah Khan, jagirdar and special magistrate in the Buldana district, stated : My belief is that opium consumption is not in any way injurious either to the consumer or to the public in general. Physically eating opium does not result in bad consequences, if opium is eaten in moderation. The consumption of opium is equal in all classes and sections of the people. Opium has not a pleasant taste or effect, and those who take it, take it for the benefit derived from its effect. The drug is the cheapest and the best available medicine within the reach of the poor people, and a better one they cannot obtain. The present system is a quite sufficient curtailment of the supply of opium and any steps beyond the present system would be dangerous, as many soldiers in the army of the Government and many of the fighting races, such as Shiks and Rajputs, are addicted to the opium habit. The cultivation of opium is more profitable than any other cultivation.

EVIDENCE OF A CONGRESS WAL LAH.

Mr. G. S. Khaparde, J.P., pleader of Amraoti and of the Bombay High Court, stated that opium-eating was in no way injurious. It had not done harm either to him or to his father or grandfather. Opium-smoking on the other hand had a deleterious effect. The people wished the present system to remain in *status quo*, and they would strongly resent prohibitive legislation. Opium-smokers generally spend their time in lying idle or sleeping. Opium was used as a household remedy among the people of Amraoti. Opium was a far less evil than alcohol.

Answering Mr. Mowbray, witness said he was a member of the National Congress and attended the Lahore Conference. There was no discussion of the opium question at Lahore, it being felt that as a Royal Commission was sitting to enquire on the whole subject it would not be proper for a non-official body to pronounce an opinion upon it.

ABSENT WITNESSES.

Mr. Dane stated that he had laid before the Commission extracts of evidence of several witnesses who were prepared to appear before the Commission in Hyderabad, but could not attend in Bombay. They were Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lawrie, Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad ; Mr. Dorabjee, Commissioner of Customs, Nizam's Government ; Nabab Imad Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Abkari Commissioner ; Shett Motilla, Banker, and Shett Bhugwandass, Banker. He asked that their printed evidence might be printed in the appendix to the report.

Lord Brassey : It will be inserted.

Mr. Dane, made the same application in regard to several witnesses from the Hyderabad District, and the application was granted.

FURTHER PRO-OPIUM EVIDENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Gungadhar Rao Chitnavis, Moulwyar and Honorary Magistrate of Nagpur, and member of the Viceregal Council, said he was opposed to prohibitionary measures, as he had seen little or no ill-effects from the use of opium.

Mr. Rao Bahadur Rao Yado Rao Pande, deposed that the use of opium was not injurious, but opium-smoking was. The growth of poppy for production and sale of opium should not be stopped. He should not, however, object to the Legislative Resolutions upon madak smoking.

Rao Saheb Behari Lal Khayanchi of Jubbulpore, whose evidence was translated by Mr. Dane, gave testimony as to the general consumption and harmless results of opium-eating. He also condemned the habit of madak-smoking.

Surgeon-Major C. Henderson, Civil Surgeon, Hoshangabad, stated it would be impossible to stop the sale of opium except for medical purposes whilst condemning the habit of madak-smoking, he spoke of opium-eating as harmless. He said that provision should be made for the sale of opium in every village, as he had often seen cases of great hardship brought about by people having to go long distances to obtain the drug.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY.

Rev. W. E. Robbins, M. A., Igatpuri, stated : I have been a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India since 1872, and was one of the bearers of an Anti-Opium Memorial from 17,000 Christians in India and great Britain to the Chinese Government four years ago. I have from time to time visited numbers of places in India, as well as other countries, which were reeking with the fumes of the opium smoked therein, there being often as many as a hundred and in some instances, several hundred of men, women, and children in each at a time, in all stages of exhilaration and stupefaction. Of the numbers of frequenters of these places questioned—in Marathi, Hindustani and English—with reference to the good or bad effects of the habit of eating or smoking the drug, there has been a remarkable consensus of opinion in condemnation of it as evil, and only evil, and certainly the looks of the speakers did not belie their words. Not only do the habitues of opium loathe the practice and themselves for having become enslaved by it; but that they are held in disrepute among the people genenally who do not use it. Wherever I have gone amongst Christian missions and churches of all denominations, I have found that those addicted to the use of opium are rigidly excluded from membership until they have abandoned it ; and in order to treat them for it, medical missionaries have their patients locked up in rooms where they can have no access to the drug for a number of days, and even after they seem cured they are very liable to relapse. The habit may prove just as fascinating and seductive to the people of India, who certainly have not more robust constitutions for resisting its evil effects as the Chinese.

In reply to Lord Brassey, witness said it was difficult to tell which was the worst evil of the two—opium or alcohol. He was inclined to believe alcohol was the greater evil because it had a more seductive influence, and was more difficult to break off.

Replying to Mr. Fanshawe, witness said he could not swear he had seen many children in opium-smoking dens under the age of 12 or 15.

In answer to Mr. Mowbray, witness said he was in China for five or six months.

Mr. Brookman, officiating Excise Commissioner of the Central Provinces, was the next witness, and gave various statistics respecting the administration of opium in those provinces.

PETITION.

Mr. Hewitt then made the following statement :—Yesterday I received the following petition.

"To the President and members of the Royal Commission on Opium.

"Honoured Sirs,—We the undersigned opium consumers of Bombay, beg to inform you that opium has done us no harm. If the use of it is prohibited it will be a great hardship on us. As the Commission is appointed for us we must be heard and not the Padres. We request you to go round our private clubs and get us examined by doctors. If you do not do this and your report is unfavourable to us, we shall protest against it. (Then followed the signatures of about fifty consumers of opium.)

MR. PRAUTCH COMPLAINS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Hewitt further said : I have also to read the following letter from Mr. Prautch :—Bombay, February 16, 1894. To Lord Brassey, Chairman, Royal Opium Commission. My Lord,—I think it right to inform your Lordship that it has come to my knowledge that recently a resolution was issued by the Bombay Government to restrict the giving of information and evidence by Government servants on the Opium Question. I venture to think your Lordship ought to call for a copy of this resolution.

I wish to further mention that a few weeks ago Mr. W. Almon, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, wrote a letter from Bombay Customs House office to a legal gentleman in Poona, asking him to arrange an interview for himself with an important anti-opium witness. This attempt having failed, Mr. Almon himself called on the witness, who declined to see him. This affords another illustration of the action of the authorities in this opium enquiry. If my statement is denied I can produce the original letter.—I have the honor to remain, yours faithfully,

A. W. PRAUTCH.

Mr. Hewitt then read the Government resolution to which Mr. Prautch had referred as follows :—

No. 8622.

Opium—

Revenue Department, Bombay Castle, 25th Nov. 1893.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, No. 5834, dated 8th November, 1893 :—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a circular which, I understand, has been sent to various Executive Officers under this Government by Mr. Ernest Hart on the question of the use and abuse of opium. It was submitted to me by Mr. Lamb, Acting Collector of Kolaba, with a request that I should instruct him as to the reply he should send. I forward also copy of my reply to Mr. Lamb and of the circular which I addressed to all Collectors. It seems probable that Mr. Harts circular has been sent to others than Collectors, and possibly Government might wish to issue instructions regarding it in the General and Political Departments.

Circular from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, to all Collectors in the Presidency (Except the Collector of Kolaba) and the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind.

No. 5642, dated 27th October, 1893.

"A Collector has forwarded to this office for instructions a circular from Mr. Ernest Hart, Chairman of the British Medical Association, asking for certain information about the use and abuse of opium amongst the natives of India. To reply to such applications might prove embarrassing, and as the Opium Commission, which has been appointed by Parliament is shortly about to visit India, all the information Mr. Hart desires to obtain will be elicited by the properly constituted authorities. I have, therefore, to inform you that if you have received a similar letter, it is desirable for the reasons given above that you should not reply to it.

Resolution.—Government approve of the circular issued by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari to the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, copies of which should be forwarded to all other heads of offices for information.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The Commission having sat a few moments with closed doors, the sitting terminated at three o'clock.

A CORRECTION.

By a typolographical error in our Monday's issue we stated that Mr. Meruji Dosaji Chadasama, in answer to Mr. Haridas, said "Opium is more dangerous than alcohol." His reply to Mr. Haridas's question was "Alcohol is more dangerous than opium."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB TOURNAMENT.

THE last match in the second round of these team matches took place at Coorla on Tuesday (20th) between a team from the 2nd Battalion K. O. Y. L. Infy. and the 1st Team B. V. R. There was some little speculation among local riflemen as to the result of this match, as not only were the K. O. known to be excellent shots when stationed at Colaba a short time ago, but being now armed with the Lee Metford, it was believed gave them an advantage. From the names of the Volunteers who were in this team, it will be seen that no pains were spared to get some of the best shots together, and they have certainly not lost their reputation. The match opened at 500 yards, and at the completion of this distance the Volunteers were well ahead, and at 600 yards the K. O. were still further behind, and had, perhaps, little hope of pulling the match out of the fire even at 800 yards. At this distance the Volunteer, still increased their lead and were left easy winners of the match, having put on an excellent aggregate of 549 averaging 68·62 per man. This is the first time a team of the B. V. R. have had the pleasure of competing against the Lee Metford, and they are to be congratulated on their win. It is believed one of the regiments who are in Bombay just now to take part in the coming defensive operations has an excellent shooting team, perhaps they may have time before leaving Bombay to spend a pleasant morning at Coorla. No doubt the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Rifle Club, would endeavour to get together a good team to meet them. The final match in this tournament takes place on Wednesday, 21st, between the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer team and 1st team, B. V. R.

1ST TEAM BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Lieut. F. W. English	25	24	26	73
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing	25	23	23	71
Corpl. G. F. Lund	24	25	20	69
Lieut. T. M. English	26	23	20	69
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black	27	20	21	68
Cr.-Sergt. E. W. Thomas	21	22	24	67
Lieut. D. J. Sharp	23	20	23	66
Cr.-Sergt. J. E. Keess	25	21	20	66
Total	194	178	177	549

2ND KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE TEAM.

Private T Turner	25	22	16	63
Lce.-Corpl. R. Robinson	23	23	14	60
Lce.-Corpl. A. Allison	20	21	18	59
Bugler J. Hearth	19	19	20	58
Sergt. J. Stevens	19	22	15	56
Lce.-Corpl. W. Koolman	20	23	13	56
Private W. Taylor	14	15	19	48
Private O. Morton	18	6	11	35
Totals	158	151	126	435

1st Team, Bo Vol Rifles, wins by 114 points.

"ONE WHO KNOWS," writing in the *Pall Mal Gazette*, discounts the recent rumours respecting the real aims of Russia in the Mediterranean, and draws attention to the fact that for the last few years the Russians have tried their best to secure possession, directly or indirectly, of the Turkish peninsula known as Mount Athos, with its roadstead and harbours. Mount Athos, by its situation at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonica, is a paramount strategical position, and its possessor can keep a watch on Macedonia, and in the meantime be very near the Dardanelles and also Asia Minor. In fact for years past the Societe Slave de Bienfaisance has sent, through a bank in Salonica, large amounts of money to Mount Athos to further the above mentioned aim. And as a fact that peninsula, which for- merly was occupied entirely by Greek Orthodox monks living in lofty monasteries, has been converted into a Russian monk clerical possession. The Russians have bought nearly every available property ; the Greek converts are reduced to poverty ; Muscovite monasteries have been built, and under the cover of monastic garments and robes are to be found Russian soldiers performing at Mount Athos a three years' special and specific military service. These soldiers are carried to and from Mount Athos by the Russian Commercial Navigation Company's steamers calling fortnightly there. Not many months ago a diplomatic difficulty arose between the Sublime Porte and the Russian Embassy at Constantinople with regard to some very suspicious correspondence and letters going on between the monk-soldiers at Mount Athos and political agitators in Macedonia. The letters were detected by and detained at the Ottoman Post Office, but the Russian Embassy interfered ; and the Turkish officials were compelled to yield and give up the incriminating epistles. The *Owl*, an English paper published in Cyprus, has been urging the importance of that island, after Gibraltar and Malta, as the third naval station of England in the Mediterranean. It is reported that the Russian Government have demanded from Greece right of access to certain stores of naval material deposited at Paris many years ago for the use of its former Meditterranean squadron.

GENERAL MELLINET, the *doyen* of all the French general officers, has died at Nantes. His father was a general of the First Empire, and his grandfather represented the Department of the Loire-Inferieure at the Convention. The deceased veteran was born in 1798. He was a sub-lieutenant in 1815, and, after having served in Spain and Africa, he was promoted General of Division during the Crimean Campaign. He subsequently distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino. On October 23, 1863, he was made Commander of the National Guard of the Seine, but resigned the post in 1869. General Mellinet was one of the few surviving wearers of the Saint Helena Medal, given by Napoleon III. to old soldiers of the First Empire. He was a Grand Master of the French Masons after Marshal Magnan, holding that rank from 1865 to 1870. The general retired from active service in 1878, since when he had led a secluded life in his residence at Nantes.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

DISPUTED SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

SORABJI EDULJI WARDEN VS. TULLACKCHAND HURNATHJI.

IN this suit the plaintiff, as the second mortgagee of certain property, sought to recover from the defendant, the first mortgagee, a sum of Rs. 1,259-5-5, alleged to be the surplus proceeds of sale of the said property in the hands of the defendant and due by him to the plaintiff or such smaller sum as may appear due at the foot of the account.

Mr. Shamrao Rele appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Dinshaw Davur.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said : In this case the plaintiff sues as the second mortgagee of certain property to recover from the defendant, the first mortgagee, a sum of Rs. 1,259-5-5, alleged to be the surplus proceeds of sale of the said property in the hands of the defendant and due by him to the plaintiff or such smaller sum as may appear due at the foot of the account. The case first came before me on the 1st of December last, when Mr. Gilbert appeared for the defendant and admitted a sum of Rs. 737 in his hands, representing the surplus proceeds of the said property. He also brought to my notice the fact that there were rival claimants to this sum, *viz.*, the plaintiff and the members of the firm of Bechardas Nagindass. The latter also appeared by Mr. Atmaram and stated that they were entitled to this sum as the assignees of the plaintiff, and represented that they might be made parties to the suit. The matter was adjourned to the 4th December for Mr. Atmaram to produce the assignment, if any. The defendant was ordered to pay the amount admitted by him into court, which he did, and his presence on future occasions was dispensed with, unless he received notice to that effect. On the 4th December, Mr. Atmaram, for Bechardass Nagindass, admitted that there was no proper assignment and withdrew his request to be made a party to the suit. Mr. Rele for the plaintiff stated that he was not prepared to receive only the amount admitted by the defendant, and that he had given him notice to that effect, requiring his presence in court on that occasion. This being so, and the service of the notice being proved, I referred the matter to a commissioner to take the account and ascertain how much exactly was due to the plaintiff. The commissioner held several meetings and the defendant appeared before him. The defendant, however, failed to appear at the last hearing, and so had no distinct notice as to when the case would be on board. Consequently, he did not appear at the hearing, when I confirmed the commissioner's report, and passed a decree against him *ex parte* for the amount found due by the commissioner, Rs. 1,156-5-0. This decree was afterwards set aside on cause shown by the defendant for his non-appearance and also because the commissioner appeared to me to have recorded findings on questions with which he had no power to deal. The suit accordingly came on before me on the 15th instant, when the following issues were raised for the defendant :—(1) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to maintain the suit ; (2) Whether he is entitled to recover more than the Rs. 737 admitted and paid into court. On the first issue it was argued in the first place that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, but on consideration of the law on that subject, I think that there cannot be said to be any want of jurisdiction in this case. Section 18 of the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act distinctly says that subject to the exceptions in Section 19, this court shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature below Rs. 2,000. The sole question then is as to whether this claim comes under any of the exceptions in Section 19. The clauses which it was suggested might cover the case were (*f*), (*g*) and (*k*), but a cursory glance at such clauses, shows that it cannot fall within their scope. It is in fact a suit to recover moneys had and received on account of the plaintiff or for his use, and has only the remotest connection with immovable property, the subject of a mortgage. In the second place it was argued that no suit could lie in this court by the second mortgagee against the first mortgagee inasmuch as there was no privity of contract between them. This objection would apply with a great force to such a suit brought in the High Court, and it was admitted that such a suit would lie there. The second mortgagee is, in my opinion, the person next entitled after the first mortgagee to the mortgaged property, and as such it was the duty of the plaintiff mortgagee to make over to him the surplus proceeds of the sale. If this were not done, I think the second mortgage could maintain a suit to recover the amount. I am of opinion, therefore, that the first issue must be answered in the affirmative and in the plaintiff's favour. With regard to the second issue the plaintiff's claim over and above the Rs. 757, admitted by the defendant, is now confined to two sums. The *first is* one of Rs. 312 representing the interest on the purchase-money of the property, which sale was not completed till some three months, after the agreement for sale was signed ; and the second is a sum of Rs. 105-5-0, being interest on the amount in the hands of the defendant as balance of purchase-money from 21st November, 1891, to 21st September, 1893. The facts as to the sale were as follows : the defendant in exercise of his power of sale as mortgagee on the 21st October 1891 agreed to sell the property in question under conditions of sale, which have been put in and marked A. It was then agreed that the sale should be completed within one month, and that if not so completed the purchaser should be liable to pay interest on the purchase-money to the date of completion. As a matter of fact, the sale was not completed until the 19th December, 1892, and it is for these three months that the plaintiff now claims interest. The Rs. 312 is, I believe, interest calculated for four months, and would in any case have to be reduced by one-fourth, but is the plaintiff entilled to claim any such sum ? He does so only on the ground of wilful default on the part of the defendant, who, he says, ought to have received but did not receive such interest from the purchaser. If, however, a party alleges wilful default, it lies on him to prove it. Here the plaintiff beyond putting in the conditions of sale has laid no evidence whatever before the court, and there is nothing before me at all to show that it was in any way due to the negligence or omission of the defendant that he did not receive this money. On the other han,d from the evidence of the defendant and the purchaser, which stands uncontradicted, it would appear that the delay was entirely due to the purchaser, who took much time in getting the deed prepared. This, too, no doubt, was partly due to the fact that the mortgagor was actually in possession and enjoyment of the rents and profits. I think, then, on this point that the plaintiff has not made out his claim to be paid this sum, which admittedly was never received by the defendant. As to the interest on the surplus proceeds, Rs. 105-5-0, the plaintiff bases his claim on the ground that the defendant ought to have paid the moneys over to him as second mortgagee, but did not do so. It was, however, not until February 1893 that the plaintiff made any demand on the defendant, and when he was told that Bechardass Nagindass were claiming the sum as his assigness, he took no steps to prove the correctness of his own claim, nor did he write again until September, 1893, just before filing this suit. There was no suggestion that the defendant held these moneys adversely, or in any may questioned the right of the plaintiff to receive them. The defendant merely held them as a stake-holder, pending the settlement of the conflicting claims. The burden of proving his claim in such a case lay, I think, on the plaintiff, and it would be inequitable to make the defendant pay interest, where the laches was clearly that of the plaintiff. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the second issue must be found in the negative and against the plaintiff. There will be a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 737 admitted by the defendant but as he has failed as to the sums claimed beyond that amount, he must pay the defendant's professional costs, which I certify at Rs. 85. As Mr. Rele has asked for a case to be stated to the High Court, my judgment will be contingent on the opinion of their lordships.

Mr. Rele, after consulting his client, intimated that his client now withdrew the request for the case to be stated.

Prince Henry de Reuss, the German Ambassador at Vienna, who has just resigned, not to be any longer a butt for the displeasure of the Emperor William served, says *Truth*, under Prince Bismarck and Count von Golz. When Prince Bismarck, then Count, was taking leave of the Empress Eugenie, she begged him to secure the appointment he was giving up to Prince Henry, and called him an Orson and a Wild Man of the Woods, on being told by him that to do so would be against rigid rules. Prince Henry was one of her Diplomatic favourites, and as such stood higher than either the Commander Nigra or Prince Metternich. He vexed the Emperor William by being attentive to Prince Bismarck when the latter was passing through Vienna to go to his son's wedding at Trieste. Since then Prince Henry has been blamed because Austria makes up to France and Russia.

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FROM THE

CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

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Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

THE Exchange Banks on London put down their buying rate in India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1 7-16d., but the only other financial item wired by Reuter yesterday was the payment of £125,000 in Gold into the Bank of England; Stock Exchange quotations, and the price of Bar Silver having shown no change. In New York Silver was ¼ cent per oz. cheaper, at 63 3-8 cents per oz. for Commercial Bars, with demand Exchange on London half-a-cent higher at 4·88 dollars. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower in London, at £49 5s. per ton.

Linseed was quoted at 39s. per 416lbs. cif, sellers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales. Spot prices were all unchanged; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4½ for February-March deliveries, and 4 7-32d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; but May Futures were 6 points lower, at 7·79 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales; and the figures this season to date give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts...	15,000	12,000	22,000
Two days' do.	23,000	25,000	46,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	5,038,000	4,200,000	5,930,000

Our local market for this staple has been steady, with business upon a moderate scale, especially for export; the price of Bhownugger having declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Shippers have bought 100 bales Bherai, at Rs. 196; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 177; Mowa, at Rs. 207; while the Mills have taken in new Cotton 350 bales Shegam, at Rs. 186; 300 Dhamergaum, at Rs. 192; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 192½; and 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 152 to Rs. 164; and of old stuff 650 bales Veramgaum, at Rs. 185 to 190; and 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 175 per candy; the day's total business being thus 2,150 bales.

WHEAT.—There is no increase in the demand from Shippers, and the tone of the market remains quiet with prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have again been taken to a small extent for export, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	17,365	bales.
Wheat	19,989	cwts.
Linseed	71,933	„
Rapeseed	18,460	„
Gingellyseed	14,636	„
Poppyseed	1,234	„
Groundnuts	27,127	„
Castorseed	2,878	„
Rice	17,338	„

FREIGHTS are quiet; but forward quotations are rather weaker.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 1 21-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with, however, again a very limited amount of fresh bills making, though we hear of a few ready being done at 1s. 1 13-16d., and May-June, at 1s. 1 5-8d. and 1s. 1 9-16d., respectively; also Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 1 9-16d. for March, 1s. 1½d. April, 1s. 1 7-16d, May, and 1s. 1 3-8d. June. Gold dealers are credited with a portion of the earlier months. From Calcutta we hear that rates are quiet, at much the same as those ruling here. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-8d.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 23-32d.
Credits do.	1s. 1 13-16d.
Francs do.	1·45½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened weak for Fours, and early business passed at 101 5-16, and later at 101 1-16. Afterwards the market rallied, and closed firm at 101 3-16 for four per Cents and 99 for three and-a-half per Cents.

SHARES are dull, with quotations unchanged in the absence of business to test them.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius one p.m. Friday twenty-third instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 20th February, 1894. (Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	19	4	0 p.m.	19	59
Teheran	20	2	41 p.m.	...	25
Suez	20	3	5 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 20th February, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	24	...	3
„ Kurrachee	..	12	...	1
„ Madras	1	2	...	1

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending February 13 as compared with the statement of February 6, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 6. Rs.	A.	P.	Feb. 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,75,08,729	8	7	1,79,84,025	2	11
Other Deposits, &c.	4,64,44,457	4	9	4,36,69,126	13	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,14,060	0	9	5,51,403	14	10
Sundries	22,34,220	11	11	22,83,560	12	3
Rs.	9,27,01,467	10	0	9,00,88,116	11	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	51,09,312	0	0	52,68,819	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,61,174	0	0	49,91,971	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,75,29,756	5	5	1,52,61,637	0	1
Credits on do.	1,13,08,902	5	10	1,18,99,494	5	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,59,51,348	11	0	2,50,81,891	14	3
Balances with other Banks	45,281	6	7	6,95,972	1	5
Bullion	1,496	15	1	1,041	15	4
Dead Stock	12,36,648	11	1	12,90,579	5	11
Stamps	9,026	3	6	8,508	12	6
Sundries	18,11,053	14	10	17,90,901	9	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	70,39,694	14	3	68,95,362	11	3
Do. at Branches	1,75,47,775	2	5	1,68,98,936	15	11
Rs.	9,27,01,467	10	0	9,00,88,116	11	11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to February 13, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,77,231	Inc.
Do. at Branches	98,064	do.
Other Deposits	27,75,330	Dec.
Post Bills	3,62,656	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	80,307	Inc.
Loans	22,55,119	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,90,592	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	8,69,457	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	1,44,332	do.
Do. at Branches	6,48,838	do.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

THE weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of 15th February, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from 1st April 1893 to 15th Feb., 1894	6,832,900
Balance to be remitted from 11th February to 31st March, 1894	11,867,100

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DELMERICK—February 5, at Budaon, the wife of C S Delmerick, of a daughter.
EMERY—February 17, at Abbotsbury, Teynampet, Madras, the wife of Fred W Emery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—PITCHER—February 10, at Christ Church Morar, by the Revd. T M M Griffiths, M A Chaplain of Agra, assisted by the Revd L Klugh, Chaplain of Jhansi, Webster Boyle Gordon, Under-Secretary to Government, N-W P (Irrigation Department), to Rose Ethel, eldest daughter of Colonel Duncan G Pitcher I S C.
VOST—LAURIE—February 5, at St. George's, Agra, by the Revd T M M Griffiths, Henry second son of the late Dr Henry Vost, FRCSE to Pauline Emma (Lenna), eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Laurie, of Allahabad.

DEATHS.

BETHUNE—February 9, at Bangalore, Edward, infant son of Captain and Mrs E C Bethune, aged 4 months.
HAMPTON.—February 12, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, of consumption, Frank Birch Hampton, late of the Bishnath Tea Company, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR presided as Chancellor at the Convocation of the Bombay University yesterday afternoon, but gracefully waived the opportunity of reviewing the present position of education in favour of Dr. Bhandarkar, who has succeeded the late Mr. Justice Telang in the office of Vice-Chancellor. The new Vice-Chancellor delivered a discourse, which will be found *in extenso* on another page, and will repay attentive perusal. Dr. Bhandarkar spoke with characteristic frankness of educational problems, which are too often glanced at rather than probed. He was in a position to deal with a freer hand with the shortcomings of many of those of his own countrymen who seek the higher education without any adequate conception of its true scope and purpose, than a European could have permitted himself to use. A native of the country is not restrained by the considerations which must always deter a comparative stranger from laying bare the weakness, present in a social system of which he does not form a part. A Hindu distinguished by his erudition, Dr. Bhandarkar may without offence tell his friends in what respect their methods and practices are defective and require amelioration. Thus, when referring to the ever-lamented and untimely death of his predecessor, the Vice-Chancellor made some pregnant observations on the large number of University graduates who succumb in comparatively early life. The number is so considerable, that it is seriously maintained in many quarters that the strain and stress of the higher education is too great, and should be reduced by making the examinations easier. Dr. Bhandarkar is prepared to admit that the ten years' study which the student has to go through before he gets his degrees impose a heavy strain on young men. The education of a Hindu of the upper classes of the preceding generation involved no such strain. The fathers of the students of to-day were only taught to read and to copy letters, and a little mental arithmetic. They had not to go through a course of training extending over ten years, involving the acquisition of two or three languages, and the studying of the literature of those languages, besides acquiring efficiency in mathematics, history, and many other subjects. The shastris and pundits of the last generation, who were put through a somewhat more severe course of study than the ordinary Hindu of the middle class, were few and far between, there being only two or three in each district. The Vice-Chancellor owns that it is not unreasonable that sons of fathers many never inured to severe mental strain should suffer somewhat when they are subjected to an exacting course of training extending over ten years. Nevertheless, he is struck by the fact that when there is any question of abolishing high school or diminishing grants in aid of University education, there is a general outcry. What is really asked for, by those who complain of the severity of the tests is that the degree or certificate of higher education should be made more accessible which is in greater request than the higher education itself.

Dr. Bhandarkar protests against any step which would have for its result the substitution of the semblance for the reality of education. He bases a strong argument for social reform on the proved fact that the mortality amongst Parsee graduates is less than half that which prevails amongst the Hindu graduates. The percentage of deaths amongst the graduates who obtained their degrees between 1862 and 1880 is far higher amongst the Hindus, Mahratta and Gujerati alike, than amongst the Parsees. The Parsees study as hard as the Hindus, for they have obtained equally high University honors, and they are certainly not less energetic and active in their daily business life. The cause of the disparity which enables the Parsee graduate to live his life while a large proportion of Hindus break down, is not, the Vice-Chancellor reasonably argues, the severity of the educational course. The Parsee uses more nourishing food, enjoys life more than the Hindu, is more addicted to physical exercise, and does not marry until after boyhood is passed. The Parsee girl is not married until she is grown up and mature. All these conditions are wanting in the case of the Hindu, and to this fact the speaker attributes the early break-down of so many Hindus who are unable to bear the strain imposed upon them not only by the higher education but by the pressure of a professional life to which it leads. The Hindus do not nourish themselves sufficiently; they do not as a rule take physical exercise; they do not enjoy out-door life; they marry very early, and the health of their wives is shattered by early maternity. This is plain and courageous speaking, and if taken to heart in the right spirit will do more good to those to whom it is addressed than conventional and deceptive compliment. The Vice-Chancellor emphasised his general contention by pointing to the fact that the higher education brings those who have acquired it in contact with an energetic race accustomed to continuous and hard exertion, punctual and methodical in habits and methods. The Hindu has been addicted to a more leisurely way of working, and it may be said without malice of not working at all when he feels inclined to take a little repose. The speaker quite realises that this traditional idea of taking things easy is incompatible with the *sturm und drang* of western races. "Every one of us," he says in his fearless practical good sense, "every one of us who enters the Public Service has to work continuously from 10 to 5 o'clock, sometimes much later. A man engaged in trade and commerce has always to be on the alert and watchful of his opportunity and even a labourer in a manufacturing establishment has to work continuously from morning till evening. Under the new conditions of life we have to bear a heavy strain in almost all spheres of activity. If we are not to sink or die under the strain we must turn now for reform in the direction indicated. Early marriage both of boys and girls must be put a stop to, physical exercise must be taken regularly by young as well as old, and our diet must be more nourishing." Putting the case in a sentence the Vice-Chancellor declared that to render the Native graduates fit for the new conditions of life the prevailing ideas on social matters must undergo a thorough change.

It must not be supposed that the learned Vice-Chancellor kept all these hard and wholesome sayings for his own countrymen. He spoke of the European professors who have transplanted Western culture to this distant soil with a candour which the Khedive Abbas speaking at Wadi-Halfa might have envied. While advocating endowments in the nature of Fellowships to be held by Natives, so that they could give themselves up to original research, similar to that which has made the German Universities famous, Dr. Bhandarkar confessed that it is after all a question whether such a system can ever be established in India. His misgivings on the point do not arise from the non-existence of a talent for original research amongst those who have profited by the higher education but from the European character of the transplanted system and the nationality of the professors. Lest we may unwittingly mis-interpret this passage in the very able address we give the *ipsissima verba*: "The learning and the knowledge that we aim at are, and must necessarily be, what might be called European learning and European knowledge, and the methods of investigation, research, and education are European. Consequently Europeans must form a very large and predominant element of such an institution. But the European professors and teachers that come out feel themselves as exiles in this country and have got no permanent stake in it. They can hardly, therefore, be expected to take pride in such an institution as I have been thinking of, and contribute to its formation. Hence it is that though we have had European professors and teachers here now for more than half a century, not a single work of a nature to make its mark in the world has been published by any one of them, except the German professors of Oriental Languages, it is true that the whole fault is not laid at the door of the European Professor. As to the Natives of the country," he says, "they, too, have shown no zeal or ardour in the pursuit of knowledge. Our graduates after leaving the University, often forget all about the subjects to which they were introduced while at college; and if in any case they continue to take interest in them, it is but of a languid nature. It must be said, however, on their behalf that the first thing they must think of is getting on in the world, and perhaps the avocation which they have to follow with that view allows them little time for the pursuit of knowledge. What is necessary then is that in connection with the University we should have some endowments in the nature of fellowship or professorships to be held by Natives." Whether men who have hitherto shown no ardour in the pursuit of knowledge are likely to equal German or other professors in original research when comfortably endowed is open to question. Dr. Bhandarkar's address, however, treated of many projects besides those we have indicated. The intellectual ability and independence of view with which he dealt with topics of great interest to the community elicited the warm congratulations of Lord Harris, echoed by the applause of the large audience which filled the Convocation Hall to overflowing.

YESTERDAY that part of the duties assigned to the Royal Commission on Opium which consists in the ascertainment of the facts was concluded, after having occupied close attention at no less than eighty-one sittings. The Commission is now in possession of the something like complete knowledge of all pertaining to the use or abuse of opium—"that rude unprofitable mass, the mere materials with which Wisdom builds"—and the more important duty of assessing the evidence placed before them at its proper worth has now to be undertaken. Yesterday's proceedings were entirely devoid of any sensational incidents Mr. A. J. Dunlop, the senior member of the Hyderabad Board of Revenue, put in a carefully-compiled memorandum concerning the system of administering and controlling the internal opium trade in the Nizam's Dominions. Mr. Dunlop also put in extracts from a letter written by the Prime Minister of Hyderabad to Mr. Plowden, the Resident, setting forth the very strong objections entertained by the Nizam's Government to the introduction of prohibitive measures. The four reasons assigned for this opposition very aptly sum up the opinions so generally entertained, not only in the Native States but also in all parts of British India. There is first the obvious reason that "no valid grounds exist for such a high-handed proceeding;" and then comes the difficulty of making the distinction desired to be drawn between opium for medicinal as against non-medicinal purposes. Most consumers in India would say, if interrogated on the point, that they were taking the drug medicinally, and that some physical weakness or chronic disease required its use. The Minister assigns as his third reason for objection, that "interference with the normal consumption of opium would be resented by those who are in the habit of regularly using the drug, and in the City of Hyderabad would be likely to engender a feeling, the results of which might be most embarrassing to the Government." To this declaration Mr. Dunlop added a very significant comment—a significance which is increased when Mr. Dunlop's connection with the Nizam's Government is borne in mind. He said: "I should be sorry to predict the results if the present Government of Hyderabad were to issue an order that the use of opium was prohibited under the advice of the British Government. Hyderabad is a city full of armed men, and is not therefore to be trifled with." The fourth objection to prohibitory measures assigned by the Nawab is that if the supply of opium is stopped, consumers will be likely to take ganja or strong spirits, both of which are worse than opium. This view of the case is one which prohibitionists have been utterly unable to refute, and all they can say when confronted with it is to suggest that all the Indian people of every class should be interdicted the use of alcohol—a prohibition which would not be tolerated in England for one week.

THE improved demand for Lancashire cotton for India, which was noticed in our columns a fortnight ago, continues, notwithstanding the demoralisation of the silver market. At the annual meeting of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, held the week the mail left, the President, Mr. Henry Harrison, one of the leading spinners and manufacturers of Lancashire, reported that there was not a loom in that district idle at present, and that, in consequence mainly of the orders in hand from the East, weavers would be kept well employed through February. This statement had reference to trade in the Blackburn district mainly, which is the centre of the weaving branch of the cotton industry. As regards spinners' prospects, Mr. Harrison was not so hopeful, although the recent stock-taking of the Oldham Mills showed better results from the past year's business than were anticipated. It has been frequently remarked that the president of the Blackburn Chamber is generally very pessimistic in his tone; but it was noticeable that on this occasion his speech was much more optimistic than usual. Both in the spinning and weaving branches of the cotton trade he recognised the existence of a healthier and steadier feeling, and he spoke of the prospects of business with the East as brighter than they have been for some years past. Mr. Henry Harrison is a gentleman who, it may be remembered, has taken a leading part in the agitation for pressing on the Government at home the necessity of doing more for the extension of railways in India and Burma. He has personally been very active in the promotion of several projected lines, and has in particular exerted himself in urging the Government to adopt Mr. Holt-Hallett's proposals for the construction of a railway from Moulmein to Ssumao, *via* the right bank of the Upper Mekong, with a view to opening the great markets of Southern China to British commerce through Burma. Speaking the other day, Mr. Harrison said he did not accept the story that India was too poor to pay for the extension of her railway system. The real difficulty lay in the inertia of the Government, which might with advantage spend some of the time wasted on less important subjects, upon the questions of the currency, and more railways in India and Burma. He claimed that the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce had been successful in forcing China to give attention to the systematic evasion of treating rights by which goods from this country were excluded from the interior by the imposition of prohibitive duties.

THE recent riots have brought home to Government the defects of their Intelligence Department, and with the object of removing at least some of these, a little Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882 has been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council. The Bill seeks to substitute a new section for the existing section 45, rendering it compulsory on every village headman, accountant, watchman, and, in fact, every man engaged in Government service to communicate with the nearest magistrate any information he may become possessed of on any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order. It has long been the duty of these officials to communicate concerning the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property, of any thug, robber, escaped convict, or proclaimed offender, concerning the commission of or intention to commit an offence, and any sudden or unnatural death. But now it is sought to extend the provisions of the section further, and to make it obligatory on these officials, and, indeed the public generally, to give notice of the commission or intention to commit the crime of unlawful assembly and rioting, of which they may have knowledge, and other matters touching the maintenance of the peace and prevention of crime. It is considered by the members of Council who have charge of the Bill that all persons having knowledge should help the authorities to prevent disturbances of the public peace, but the village accountants, having special facilities for acquiring such knowledge, should, it is thought, be bound to communicate it to the magistrate or the police, and this obligation the new Bill is to impose upon them.

WE are authorized to announce that there will be no Tableaux on March 1st, some kind anonymous friend having given two thousand rupees to the Girls' Club.

The Light Horse Volunteer Camp at Danda opens this morning. The corps will participate in the defence of the northern portion of Salsette on Friday and Saturday next. The Volunteer Artillery will assist in manning the Colaba guns on Friday, and at Colaba, Malabar Hill, and Mahaluxmi Forts on Saturday. The Rifle Volunteers will also be called out for the day, and it is expected they will be stationed near the Mahim woods

MR. HARRY BREWIN, the acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, on Special Duty, yesterday reverted to his old appointment as Superintendent of Police A Division.

AT the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade have disposed of an appeal in a case in which Gulaya bin Chanbasya, a ganja-smoker, residing in the Hubli taluka of the Dharwar district, was charged with a triple murder by causing the deaths of his aunt Parawa, and Irawa and Rudrawa, his two daughters, aged twenty and nine years, respectively. On the evening after killing the three relatives, on the 24th July, 1893, the accused made a detailed confession, alleging that they began to censure him some days before the occurrence, and wanted to drive him out of the house; that as he was sitting with his face covered repeating spells in order to get money and sons, the deceased frequently removed the cover from his face and frustrated his object. He was angry with them on this account, and also for the misconduct of his elder daughter and of his wife, who disliked him, and anointed his head with oil to bewitch him; and he revenged himself on the aunt for the intrigue of his wife and for the part she had taken in bewitching him. In another statement the accused admitted that he killed all the deceased, and that he did not wish to continue in this world. These statements were said for the defence to indicate madness of the accused, so that he was not accountable for his acts. Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who tried the case, was of opinion that the accused was quite capable of knowing the nature of his act, and that he was doing what was wrong and illegal. The derangement of mind after the act, as shown in the first confession, did not amount to the unsoundness of mind contemplated in Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code; and in his second confession the accused was less agitated, and showed very little derangement, if any. He was found guilty of causing the deaths of three relatives; but was sentenced to transportation for life, as the Sessions Judge thought the accused was "to some extent deranged in mind." Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, were of opinion that it did not disclose grounds for bringing the homicides under the exception in Section 84 of the Code about unsoundness of mind. They, therefore, confirmed the conviction and sentence.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 20th January, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 60,570-12-5, and for goods, &c., Rs. 48,948-13-2, making altogether Rs. 1,09,519-9-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 105-0-1. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipt were Rs. 1,37,277-11-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 131-9-11.

GOLF is still vexing the souls of those Colombites who are not its slaves. Its votaries continue to use the Galle Face regardless of the remonstrances of the anti-golfites, and the latter are considering among themselves how they can stop it. It is suggested that the ladies should take up positions on the links with their children, and calmly sit it out. Unable to play, the golfers, it is argued, will make a shift to some other ground, for it is not likely that they will be so rude as to "drive" through woman and children.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The House of Lords have reinserted the contracting-out amendment in the Employers' Liability Bill, and it is believed that the Government will now drop the Bill.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE ANARCHISTS.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said Government were ready to co-operate with Foreign Powers to ensure more effective watching of Anarchists, but deprecated any amendment of the law empowering the expulsion of suspects.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND BISMARCK.

BERLIN, FEB. 19.

The Emperor William to-day paid a visit to Prince Bismarck at Freidrichsruhe and dined with him.

The meeting was of the most cordial nature.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

PARIS, FEB. 20.

An infernal machine exploded here to-day in a lodging-house in the room of a new lodger. Several of the inmates were wounded, and the landlady severely. The lodger has not yet been traced.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 20.

General Stedman, QuarterMaster-General, proceeds to Assam on a short inspection tour towards the close of this month.

THE VICEREGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Viceroy's Executive Council had another long sitting on Monday, when it is believed ways and means for the new financial year were considered.

CHANGES IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

A scheme for improving the prospects of the Postal Department has been indefinitely postponed for financial reasons.

THE DECCAN RYOTS' RELIEF ACT.

It is now arranged that Mr. Lee-Warner will at an early date introduce into the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill amending, possibly consolidating, the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act.

LEAVE.

Colonel Dean, Director, Army Remount Department, will shortly proceed to Europe on ninety days' privilege leave; Colonel Chalmers, Superintendent, Reserve Depot, Hosur, will officiate for him.

THE 9TH KHAS GURKHA REGIMENT.

Recruiting for the 9th Khas Gurkha Regiment at Lucknow has been suspended for the present as the Bengal Army is over its strength consequent on the formation of Class Regiments. The 9th have still to be provided with quarters in the hills, as it is most undesirable to keep the Gurkhas in the plains during the hot weather.

THE PRISONS' BILL.

The Prisons Bill was considered by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. Further reconsideration of the measure has been postponed till Saturday next, in consequence of the gloomy financial outlook.

THE COMING BUDGET.

All spending departments of Government have been directed to effect every possible curtailment in their budget demands for the ensuing year. This direction is apparently more stringent than the general instruction to effect economies given some months ago.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following officiating appointments among Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Military Works Department have been sanctioned by the Government of India:—Lieutenant-Colonel Arnott, Deputy Director for Works, to be Chief Engineer, Madras Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Greenstreet proceeding on furlough; Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Ward to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Turner proceeding on leave; Major D'Aguilar to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Presidency and Oudh Command, vice Colonel Wingate, proceeding on leave; Lieutenant-Colonel Shone, at present officiating Deputy Director of Fortifications, will officiate as Deputy Director for Works when Colonel Arnott proceeds to Madras; Captain R. F. Allen will take charge of the Office of Deputy Director of Fortifications from Colonel Shone.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 19,

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Karachi day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, from Bombay. arrived here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 20.

O. L. Steamer Oruba from Australia arrived.

The Italian steamer Bissgno left Penang for Bombay on the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57¼
Bar Silver	29 1/8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, FEBRUARY 19.

10 p.m.	71·5

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 20.

6 a.m.	69·4
10 a.m.	75·9
2 p.m.	80·3
4 p.m.	80·3

YESTERDAY afternoon, at half-past five, the torpedo Flotila, consisting of the torpedo-catcher Assaye, under the Command of Lieutenant Commander E. Bedford, R.N., and seven torpedo boats, returned to harbour after an absence of a week at Rutnagiri. The Plassy has remained behind, but will probably return to-day. The Flotilla was under the Command of Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N. The Flotilla left Rutnagiri at 4-30 a.m. yesterday morning.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

THE attendance in the Grand Stand yesterday was not very large, but Lady Harris was present, and in the ring and paddack a goodly number of sportsmen cangregated. The *'oi polloi* mustered as strongly as ever. The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. supplied an interesting card of six events, for which the acceptances were quite as good in the matter of numbers as on Saturday. On the whole backers had rather a rough time, the pots which were upset were of such huge dimensions, and the odds which backers were able to obtain on the favourites, which were spotted, were so short, that the one in no way counterbalanced the other. The ball was opened with the All Horse Free Handicap, for which Minnihaha was made a very hot favourite. She was very easily let in, considering what she had to meet. This useful servant of the Aga's stable landed the odds with no difficulty, the opposition she met with from Whirlwind, her only dangerous apponent, being of the feeblest description. The problem set the public to solve in the race for the Second Dealers Plate was not an easy one. The starters were all green, but Lucky Boy had a reputation built on some fabulous gallops reported to have been done during the last few weeks. The support he received at the lotteries was also an attraction for the public, who placed him easily first in the lists. Saree on his recent Gymkhana performance, as also the fact that he belongs to a clever stable. was considered the best place investment. The other five were unknown quantities, which received consideration from gamblers only. The issue was a big surprize. Pekin II., on whom at one time it was possible to get 12's lost his field. The favourite could only get third place. In the race for the Aga's Purse backers followed the Aga Stable and were well rewarded for their confidence. Sterling easily disposed of Sir Robert, the winner of the Forbes Stakes. The chance, and a good one it was which Child of the Island had, was destroyed by the manner in which he was ridden, and the stable must regret that an accident to that careful lad Kendall compelled him to resign the saddle to a less experienced jockey. A field of nine stripped for the Turf Club Cup, the race of the day. Our three largest stables were well represented, and on paper the handicapper had brought the competitors so close together that it was difficult to name the "absolute." The bulk of the public support, however, was given to the Aga's stable, of which Ventuer was the first string. The horse has not performed in public since he won the same race last year, and the impression was that he was a rod in pickle. Artist had a good following, who rightly pointed to his performance on Saturday for their predilection. That peerlass little galloway, in spite of his impost, had scores of admirers. The race was one of the finest ever ridden on the Mahalakshmi Course. When the straight was reached, it looked as if the duel would be fought between Venture and Artist. But Ebrahim had nursed Turkish Flag with great care, and the gamest little horse that ever looked through a bridle answered the call made upon him by his rider and his field standing. Turkish Flag with Ebrahim in the saddle is really a combination to conjure by. Artist beat Venture on the post for second place. The result of the race proves that at anything like even weights nothing can touch Mr. Ali Bin Ameer's galloway in a long race. Eight little-known ponies faced the starter for the Melton Stakes. Director, the only one who could show a previous bracket, was sewed up hot, and despite of getting the worst of a bad start, landed the public money. Prince was a failure as a place investment. The cognoscenti went home with their fingers in their mouths when Bismarck, notwithstanding his crushing impost, beat the much-fancied Haughty Boy, who had been greatly favoured by the handicapper.

FIRST RACE—"All Horse Free Handicap" Rs. 1,000, for all horses. With a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. Entrance: To be made at 7 a.m. the day before the race. Handicap to be published at the Race Stand by 10 a.m., or soon after. Acceptances: To be in the box at the appointed hour along with other declarations. Half the money will only be given for four starters in separate interests. None for less than three starters. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Moochool Shah's b aus m Minniehaha, 9st 10lb., Ebrahim ... 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b aus geld Whirlwind, 9st 7lb, Mirza ... 2
Mr Baldock's bk aus g Cobra 6st 12lb. Cleminson ... 3
Mr J Desraj Urs' bn aus h Promised Land, 9st 9lb. Pugh ... 0
Mr Bapty's g aus h Scomp, 7st 10lb, Pillajee ... 0

Betting: Evens Minniehaha; 5 to 2 against Whirlwind; 4 to 1 against Promised Land; and 6 to 1 against the rest.

Scamp led for a furlong, but then gave place to Minniehaha and Whirlwind, who were the onl ones in it. At the distance the mare came awa and won in a hack canter. Time: 1 min. 50 secs.

SECOND RACE—"The Second Dealers' Plate." About Rs. 750 subscribed by dealers and Rs. 1,000 added from the Fund, out of which the second horse to receive Rs. 500, with a sweepstake of Rs. 50. For maiden Arabs landed between 1st August and 1st December, 1893. Weight: Weight for age. Allowances: Galloways allowed 7lbs. Conditions: Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of, dealers who subscribe, and horses which are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Essoof Adwance's ch a c Pekin II, 8st 9lbs, Mirza ... 1
Mr H E A W's ch a c Cæsar, 8st 9lbs, C B Mahomed ... 2
Mr Lyndon's g a gal Lucky Boy, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim ... 3
Mr Hoosein Khadir's b a h Napoleon, 9st 3lbs, Mahomed Sodha ... 0
Mr S A W's bk a h Arbid, 9st 3lbs, Saley Dakkeel ... 0
Mr Beatty's ch a c Saree, 8st 9llbs, Pugh ... 0
Major Radcliffe's ch a p Greymist, late Rusheed, 6st 9lbs, Pillajee ... 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Lucky Boy; 2 to 1 against Saree; 4 to 1 against Pekin II, Cæsar, and Greymist; and 6 to 1 against others.

After one break away the field got away on terms. Pekin II. took the lead at the half-mile post and gradually improving his position, won easily by 3 lengths from Cæsar, who was half a length in front of the favourite. Time: 1 min. 26 secs.

3RD RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse." Rs. 500, and Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. The second horse to receive Rs. 100 from the starting sweepstake. For all Arabs, maidens 1st May, 1893. The scale of weight, by the express wish of the donor, to be as follows: 3 years, 7st. 4lbs.; 4 years, 7st. 12lbs.; 5 years, 8st. 5lbs.; 6 years, 8st. 12lbs.; 7 years, 9st. Penalties: Winners—once, 5lbs.; twice or ofterner, 7lbs. extra. Conditions: Four horses in different interests to start, or the Purse will be withheld. Distance: R. C. and a distance.

H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sterling, 9st 5lbs, Gibbs ... 1
Mr Ali Ameer's b a h Sir Robert, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim ... 2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b a h Child of the Island, 9st 7lbs, Mirza ... 3
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Nasir, 7st 12lbs, Pugh ... 0

Betting: Evens Sterling; 3 to 2 against Child of the Island; 2 to 1 against Sir Robert; and 4 to 1 against Nasir.

Child of the Island was pushed to the front and led past the Stand with Sir Robert a couple of lengths behind, Sterling going well kept the third place. The procession was maintained to the top of the hill, where Sterling joined Sir Robert, and the pair challenged the Mysore representative, whose bolt was shot in the next few strides. At the bend Gibbs came away on the inside, and landed Sterling an easy winner by two lengths. Time: 3 mins 15secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup."—Rs. 1,500, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 75. The second horse to get Rs. 300 and third horse to receive Rs. 150 out of the starting sweepstake. For all Arabs. Weight: Handicap to be published by the 1st February, 1894. Penalties: Winners of a race after the publication of weights to carry 3lbs. extra for each win. Half-forfeit of entrance if struck out by the 9th February, 1894. Distance: R. C. and a distance.

Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a gal Turkish Flag, 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim ... 1
Mr Abdoolla Farra's ch a h Artist, 8st 3lbs, Noormahomed ... 2
H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture, 8st 10lbs, Gibbs ... 3
H H Aga Khan's g a h St Kildare, 9st, Oomer ... 0
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 8st 12lbs, Mahomed ... 0
The Thakore of Wadhwan's g a h Merlin, 8st 4lbs, Robinson ... 0
Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 8st 6lbs, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr T M Allarackia's b a h Sultan II, 7st 2lbs, Clemenson ... 0
Mr Abdoolla Farra's b a h Merrily, 8st 5lbs, Pugh ... 0

Betting: 3 to 2 against Venture; 3 to 1 against Turkish Flag, Merrily, and Kohinoor; 4 to 1 against Artist; and 6 to 1 against the others.

After a deal of trouble at the post they got off together, and Sultan II., with Kohinoor at his heels, led the field a cracker for the first half-mile. At the dip the light-weight was still leading, but the others were all close up in a bunch. A mile from home Venture and Artist drew out from the ruck and took command. Turning into the straight, Ebrahim brought Turkish Flag along with a rush on the outside, and staving off the opposition of Venture, won very easily by two length. It was a most popular victory, and on coming in to weigh Ebrahim was loudly cheered. Artist beat Venture for second place by half a length. Time :.3 mins. 10 secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Melton Stakes." Rs. 750 (Rs. 250 subscribed by dealers and Rs. 500 added from the Fund), with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all Arab ponies landed between 1st August and 1st December, 1893. Weight: Waight for inches. Penalties: Winners of race of the value of Rs. 500—once, 7lbs.; twice, or once of Rs. 1,000 and upwards, 1st. Conditions: Only ponies actually imported by, and being the property of, dealers who subscribe, and ponies which are purchased from the stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter. Distance: ½ mile.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Director, 9st 3lbs, Ebrahim ... 1
H H Aga Khan's b a p Caddie, 9st 3lbs, Gibbs ... 2
Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee's g a d Rohinton, 8st 5lbs, K Mahomed ... 3
Mr Faulkner's b a p Lazy Boots, 9st 3lbs, Robinson ... 0
Major Radcliffe's chap Greymist, late Rushed, 9st 3lbs. Mirza ... 0
Mr Ali Bin Taleb's bn a p Prince 9st. Pugh ... 0
Mr E D Ralli's g a p Crib, 8st, 11lbs, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr Abdool Rizzac Curtas' g a p Royal Blood, 8st 11lbs Clemenson ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Director; 4 to 1 against Caddie; Lazy Boots, and Prince; 6 to 1 against the others.

Greymist got the best of a bad start, but he was soon collared by the favourite, who held his field safe is spite of a game challenge from Caddie. Time: 58 3/5 secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Innovation Stakes." Rs. 1,200, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. The second horse to receive Rs. 200 from the starting sweepstake. For all Arab and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under. Weight: Handicap to be published the day before the race. Distance: 6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 10st 5lb, Gibbs ... 1
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 8st 7lb. Pugh ... 2
Mr Lyttleton's b a gal Mahseer, 8st 8lb, Ebrahim ... 3
Mr Ducat's b a gal Nussoom, 10st 3lb, Robinson ... 0
Mr Lanark's bn a gal St. Paul, 8st 2lbs, Clemenson ... 0

Betting: Evans, Haughty Boy; 2 to 1 against Mahseer; 3 to 1 against Bismarck, 6 to 1 against St. Paul.

Bismarck always held a prominent position in the field. At the bend Gibbs gave him his head, and Haughty Boy, who went in pursuit, could never catch him. Bismarck won by two lengths, half a length divided second and third. Time: 1 min. 24 3/5 secs.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that "Spectator" says in allusion to the market for India Council drawings, that it is a market, that India suspects to be manipulated by a "ring of bankers, and bullion-dealers." But he is not very explicit as to where the suspected ring exists, India or England? Between the lines, he hints at its being in the latter place, in the same way, that other financial papers hint, at the Secretary of State for India, being in the hands of a "group of financiers," in London. Such allegations require looking into and sifting as much or more than the "opium question," and is of far greater importance in its result to the Indian taxpayer.

A portion of the ring is unquestionably in India, viz., the bullion element, which has been throughout the real and chief obstacle, to the successful issue of the legislation of 26th June last, their ground-work of operations has been silver importations since the closing of the Mints. The other portion of what "Spectator" is pleased to call "the Ring," viz., the Exchange Banks, has gradually drifted into the power of the said bullion-dealers, who base their operations, upon speculations of the chief part of the ring, which is domiciled, on the City of London, and which again is strongly backed up by the Gold Bugs, who are the chief factors in the ring.

Lord Lansdowne in his farewell speech in Calcutta remarked that no prophet could have foreseen such abnormal importations of silver, but as a matter of fact, not only did the evidence of the Herschell Committee point to this, but the Accountant-General of Bombay in his speech at the Town Hall of Bombay in October, 1892, distinctly pointed it out, as did also, one of our leading bankers here in May last, in a letter, which if the Financial Department in Calcutta will take the trouble to refer back to they will find.—Yours, &c.,

TAXPAYER.

Feb. 20.

SOUTH AFRICAN MUSSALMANS AND THE LATE RIOTS.

THE following correspondence is sent to us for publication:—

Johannesberg, 29th December.

To Budrudin Tyabjee, Barrister-at-Law, President of the Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay, India.

Respected Sir,—Taking into account and full consideration the dire events occurring in August last in connection with the Bombay riots, we, the undersigned, formed ourselves into a committee for the purpose of collecting funds, to mitigate the distress caused to our Mahomedan brethren in Bombay and its vicinity. We desire to report to you the deep sympathy of this Mahomedan British Indian merchant community of Johannesberg South Africa Republic with their brethren in far off India. We will not fail to remember our distressed and worthy fellow-co-religionists in our daily namaz. We desire to place on record our due and full appreciation of your untiring energy in the cause of the sufferers, and pray that Allah may grant you long life, health, and strength to assist with your great talents in every good work for the benefit of our co-religionists. We, therefore, beg you to accept the accompanying two money orders together with a full list of all subscribers which with their communication we are desirous of having published in the local papers and periodicals of Bombay. We shall be happy to receive an acknowledgment of your receipt of the funds sent herewith on your address by money order £92-0-0 and £2-2-0 is expense of the said.—We beg, &c.,

Abdul Gani Mohomed Ismail Jhatam, chairman; Munshi Shaik Ahmed Kutbudin Paloba, secretary; Facky Nurudin Facky Husain Downack, treasurer; Members—Gulam Mohomed Hoorzook. Gulam Mohaidin Jamaludin Obaray, Husain Mia Shaik Mohaidin Jhatam, Shaik Mahomed Ishak Mukadam, Hajee Habib Hajee Dada, Mulla Ismail Ahmed, Rassool Husain, Mahomed Ismail and Husain Mia Abdul Gani Jhatam, Shaikjee Ahmed and Facky Zohorudin Downack, Mahomed Shahabudin Surkhati, Bundoo Mia Mahomed Ismail Jhatam, Mahomed Husain Mahomed Ismail Jhatam, Abdul Kader Mohmedally Jhatam, Mohamed Ibrahim Shamsudin Downack, Shaik Ahmed Fazludin Kokatay, Bhadeen Mahomed Ismail Jhatam, Facky Bala Khatib, and Facky Dawood Facky Mohidin Khatib.

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	£	s.
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Soolaiman Muniyar (Kokni)	1	0
Mohomed Enoos Dawood (Kokni)	1	0
Cadir Bakhsh Sahib (Calcattia)	1	0
Hassan Raja Dhahelwalla (Surti)	1	0
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Momomed Ibrahim Seaik Oomar Jhotam (Surathi)	0	10
Hajee Abdul Gafoor Facky Shabudin (Surathi)	0	10
Mahomed Ibrahim Abdul Rahman Dinginger	0	10
Miyajee Abdoola	0	10
Mahomed Sahib Md. Eshack Bolay (Kokni)	0	10
Syed Ismail (Kokni)	0	7
From		
All Calcutta Hawkers, Merchants on the name Munshi Mahomed Suban	2	18
All Surti Hawkers and Merchants	13	12
Total	94	2
Money Order and Register expenses	2	2
Total	92	0

TAXING SILVER IMPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The latest proposals of Berlin experts to fix an international ratio, at about four pence an ounce higher than the market rate, are worth attention. Some bimetallists believe in free coinage of both gold and silver at an artificial ratio, above the market ratio, as unlimited legal tender. I do not myself doubt that this would tend to what is called rehabilitating silver. If Governments choose to play at the game of "make-believe," the monetary transactions of their subjects must be regulated accordingly. When the balance is tied the weights in the scales need not counterpoise in order to get an apparent equibalance in exchange. But I have not yet come across any convincing argument that this plan will not drive gold into public and private hoards, and leave only silver in the actual currency. Political economists admit that there is a value in use apart from a value in exchange. This use may be prospective and not a present use. A nation expecting or intending war may wish to accumulate gold. Capitalists taught by the lessons of experience may doubt the permanence of the international concert in the future whilst convinced of the depreciation of silver in the past. A desire to retain gold once accumulated may lead to a premium being established on gold even with the above complete form of bimetallism, and such a premium would drive gold from circulation and introduce silver in its place. Some say, why not? But as they do not seem likely to convince England, this form of bimetallism seems practically dead.

(2.) The modified bimetallism in which I myself believe would fix a ratio by international concert a little above the average market rate for some years past, not as an artificial ratio, but as the one which, even without international concert, may be expected to be the real market ratio between gold and silver when the use of silver for currency is extended and the fear of its being demonetised is removed. Gold-currency countries should be left to use gold, and silver-currency countries to use silver as the material of their full legal-tender coins. The only difference that I can discover between the essential part of the plan which I suggested in my letter to the members of the last International Conference and the plan now reported to have been drawn up for a new Conference by experts in Berlin is that the latter does not in the published account expressly provide for silver-using countries coining silver at the international ratio, though it is proposed that uncoined-silver held as reserve against note issues should be kept at a full sterling equivalent. If this provision has been omitted, then I would say, if one pound's worth of silver should be the reserve against a twenty-shilling note, why should not a pound's worth of silver be coined into twenty shillings?

(3.) I have already strongly urged that any possibility of alleviation from international concert is not an excuse for putting off the application of all possible methods for restoring Indian finance to a sound basis. What India has to do is to rehabilitate its own silver currency, and not to cast about for a method of rehabilitating all the silver in the world. The latter may be very important to America, which produces silver, but is of minor importance to India, which does not produce silver and is absorbing it at a disadvantage. There is no reason why silver-producing countries should be benefitted at the cost of India.

(4.) Will those of your readers who believe in the wisdom of waiting for salvation by rehabilitating the world's silver, instead of by renovating India's depreciated currency, allow me to beg attention to the proposed basis of the new International Monetary Conference, as reported in the *Standard's* telegram of 19th January last. That proposal is to fix the ratio at about four pence the ounce above the rupee price of silver with the Indian mints open to unlimited coinage. That is equivalent to a ratio which works out into an addition of less than one penny three farthings per rupee, as there are 2¼ tola rupees to the ounce of silver, and the four pence must be divided by 2¼. The rehabilitation of silver through "bimetallism up to date" is to give India a rupee which at the present market price of silver bullion would be a 1s. 1¾d. rupee with the mints in India open as the Berlin experts propose—*Ubique gentis sumus*! Is India to wait for an indefinite period for bimetallism to bring salvation with a 1s. 1¾d. rupee when with the mere expedient of closing the mints we have a 1s. 2d. rupee and the standard unit of 1s. 4d.?

(5.) I have already given in my scheme several methods for reducing the cost of renovating the depreciated rupee currency and substituting heavier rupees. Will you allow me to-day to give one concrete example. If the silver currency in India is, for mere argument's sake, 100 crores, and Government spend 20 crores each year for sterling remittances, then if Government re-coined these 20 crores every year into 15 crores, and give them (the same weight of silver as before) for each year's sterling remittances, then see the result.

In 1894 the currency will be 15 crores heavier: Rs.80 crores tola rupees.

1895	"	"	30	"	60	"
1896	"	"	45	"	40	"
1897	"	"	60	"	20	"
1898	"	"	75	"	0	"

If the Government revenue is 50 crores a year, then in five years, being paid in heavier rupees, it will be worth in gold value 12½ crores of rupees more than in 1893. That is not a loss to the Exchequer. But taking it as representing a restoration of taxation to a former sterling value, the State would be in a position to reduce taxes in many quarters, maintaining it in others. It is no objection to the leather if the harness galls. Alter and adapt the harness, but don't condemn the leather. The figures are, of course, only hypothetical, to show how this particular method works out arithmetically. The actual gain to the Exchequer on these figures would, of course, not be 12½ crores in 1898, but five crores, being calculated on the revenue spent on gold charges and not on the balance of revenue spent on silver charges. If on the other hand, a gold loan is borrowed to add a corresponding weight to the existing rupees, then the currency will obviously not be contracted but remain 100 crores, and the gain to the Exchequer would still be five crores as before in 1898. From these five crores it should be possible to provide for interest and sinking fund to repay the loan, and for reduction of taxation as well. If great hoards of rupees are attracted out, then the temporarily inconvertible currency paper plan affords an indication of the remedy at hand.

(6) Again, as to a tax on silver imports, with due deference to the President of the Indian Currency Association, I think too much is made of the argument that the poorest and most ignorant classes are being defrauded wholesale when they buy silver cheap because the rupee has an artificially enhanced value. People who could get more gold for a sovereign than its own weight, would do the same if they were not sure of the permanence of such a state of the market. A rupee now buys more silver than its own weight, because its value is enhanced by an Act of the Executive Government, which may or may not be altered by the Executive. Already we hear of agitations to get that executive policy changed. If the mints are re-opened, those who have meanwhile bought silver will have no reason to regret their bargain. It is all a question of confidence in the intention and ability of the Government to maintain the artificial value of the rupee.

(7.) There are much stronger arguments, I think, why a tax on silver imports is necessary, of which two only need be instanced.

(8.) The first is that a just and sound currency policy must not merely increase the State revenue and lessen the loss by exchange to the Exchequer. That can be arranged by fiscal enactment. The currency policy to be just and sound must give stability to the foreign and domestic exchange value of the rupee, and thus not only facilitate commercial exchanges in the future, but also secure a fair equivalence as to public and private obligations and investments incurred and made in the past. The State having formally adopted gold as the standard of value in India, and fixed for the present the standard unit of value at 1s. 4d. of gold or 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold, the rupee remaining legal tender, the following conclusion becomes demonstrable. For the very reason the rupee remains legal tender whilst the standard is gold and the standard unit 1s. 4d. of gold, the commercial community and the public generally have a right to complain if every possible endeavour is not made by the State to give stability to the rupee and prevent it from representing for the present either less or more than the standard unit of value 1s. 4d. of gold. For the rupee being the legal tender is used to express transactions of many kinds, and not only to discharge or express obligations from day to day or as a medium of ready exchange. People have made investments in the past, and have contracted or wish to contract obligations for the future, if dealings of all kinds, except pure barter, are not to be arrested. It is just this very fact that gold was in June 1893 made the standard of value, and a fixed weight of fine gold made the standard unit of value whilst the silver rupee remains legal tender, which is forgotten by all the critics of the Government's currency policy, and which vitiates all the arguments against taxing silver to restore the rupee to 1s. 4d. The critics forget that the actual currency cannot contain a coin representing the standard unit of value when the rupee is worth less or more than 1s. 4d. The necessity of maintaining the rupee at 1s. 4d. and resorting at once to further methods of artificial enhancement, when it fell below that, has been lost sight of. Perhaps this was in consequence of an expression, used by Sir David Barbour, when the new Act was passed in June, 1893. But when Sir David Barbour said:—"The introduction of a gold standard at the present time may, therefore, be more correctly described as a measure to stop the present process of depreciation rather than as causing appreciation." I cannot gather from the context of his speech that he meant to say, or did say, that no effort should be made to keep the rupee at 1s. 4d. He was speaking in this sentence of the introduction of a gold standard, and not of the plan of closing the mints.

(9.) The second powerful reason for taxing silver imports is that to encourage the import of the Secretary of State's drafts instead of imports of depreciating silver is economically sound policy. Lord Herschell's Committee said, para. 32 "The above facts give reason for believing that the recent fall in silver, coupled with the open mint, has led India to import and coin more silver than she needs, and the worst of the evil is that it is a growing one. Every unnecessary ounce of silver which has been, or is being, imported into India is a loss to India so long as silver is depreciating in gold value, for it is ex hypothesi not needed for present use, and can be parted with only at a sacrifice."

(10.) The great importance of the subject is my apology for addressing you at such length. Perhaps I may be pardoned for pointing out, in conclusion, that the view that India has been encouraged to absorb silver at a disadvantage was one which I tried to establish in the Note I submitted to the Committee in January, 1893, as reference to the Note will show.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 18. H. F. ASTON, I.C.S.

THE RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT YEOLA.

THE following memorial has been sent up to his Excellency the Governor, on behalf of the Hindu inhabitants of Yeola:—

"Your Lordship's petitioners are profoundly grieved at the lamentable state of things which have prevailed at Yeola since 18th October, 1893, and deeply distressed by the riots of the 6th inst., and therefore venture to approach your Excellency once more with the following representation, which, it is hoped, will receive serious and prompt consideration at the hands of your Excellency's Government.

"An attempt is being made in certain quarters to prove that the Hindus were the aggressors on the 6th instant, and that they threw a pig into a musjid, which enraged the Mahomedans and led to a serious disturbance of public peace. But your Lordship's humble petitioners submit that in addition to the outrages and insults the Hindu community had suffered for some weeks past, their religious feelings were again wounded by the unprovoked desecration of the Maruti's idol and burning of the Sabha mandap over it on the 4th instant, and that on the 16th instant it was not until several Hindus had been brutally attacked and wounded and their idols polluted, that the Hindus rose in self-defence. The story about the pig was started by some scheming and intriguing persons with a view to excite the feelings of the Mahomedan inhabitants of the town. When there was so much ill-feeling between the two communities, it is impossible to suppose that anyone who did or attempted to do any such wanton act would have been allowed to escape or that the body of the pig only could have so miraculously disappeared, when the slaughtered and burnt cows were to be found in the temple at the time of Mr. Winter's visit.

"There is at present a reign of terror at Yeola on account of the actual and contemplated arrests of influential and respectable people who have all along exercised their influence on the side of public peace and concord and harmony between the two races. Never since the establishment of British rule has such a calamity overtaken the people of Yeola, and that it is a matter of regret that it should be generally believed that the feeling against the Hindu community is so strong in certain quarters, that unless Government intervene and entrust the inquiry into the recent occurrences to independent officers unconnected with the district, it is not possible for Hindus to obtain redress of their grievances. That there is not a little reluctance on the part of the local authorities to offer even legitimate facilities to the accused may be seen from the fact that this week three pleaders, one a High Court pleader, and two district pleaders, experienced considerable difficulty for one whole day in getting an interview with their clients and procuring their signatures to vakalatnamas.

"Your Lordship's petitioners entertain no ill-feeling against the district officers. At the same time as their action has been impeached it is but human nature that even the most impartial of men should more or less be biassed or influenced in their judgments. Besides, it is fair to Government, the local authorities and the people of Yeola, that the character of the inquiry into the recent occurrences should not be open to any adverse criticism or misconstruction, but should be calculated to inspire confidence and elicit truth. The entire native press of the presidency has asked for a full independent and impartial enquiry, and your Lordship's petitioners respectfully submit that the public organs of native opinion have in so doing simply re-echoed the wishes and feeling of the peace-loving and respectable portion of the native community at Yeola.

"The evils of the combination of judicial and executive functions have been strikingly exemplified in the trials of riot cases in India. The officers who are responsible for the maintenance of public peace, who issue, cancel, or modify their orders from time to time, and have to enforce them in their executive capacity, are empowered to try offenders in the exercise of their summary jurisdiction for breach of peace or for disobedience of those same orders or for any other act done in violation of law. That the really guilty persons should be punished is but meet and proper but the adoption of a procedure which deprive every offender of his right of appeal which he would otherwise have exercised is a double misfortune, which is the more keenly felt in view of the indiscriminate arrests made by the police on occasions of riots through overzeal or through a desire to cover their own failures in the discharge of their duties.

"Your Lordship's petitioners are deeply grieved to have to state to your Excellency that the action of the police inspector at Yeola has from the beginning been so much open to serious comment that the Hindus of that town have no confidence whatsoever in him. Your petitioners humbly pray that the Mamledar who has not shown himself to be a very capable officer should be transferred to a more quiet district, and in the interest of personal freedom and reputation of the Hindu inhabitants of Yeola, and of impartial administration of justice, your petitioners most respectfully submit that the police inspector also should be replaced by another who will command confidence by his capacity and unimpeachable attitude owards all classes of people.

"Your Excellency's petitioners therefore pray that (1) an independent inquiry into the riots generally be instituted through officers unconnected with the district; (2) arrested persons be tried by independent officers, but not summarily; and (3) the mamlatdar and police inspector be transferred to some other district for the purpose of re-establishing confidence and sense of security amongst the unhappy, persecuted, and sorrowing inhabitants of Yeola.

"For this act of kindness your Excellency's petitioners shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.—Ramchandra, Ganesh Barve, Surdeshmokh, and 196 Yeola Hindus."

Bombay, Feb. 18, 1894.

ARRIVAL H. M. S. COSSACK.

HER MAJESTY'S Steamer Cossack, under the command of Captain C. H. Cross, arrived in harbour, yesterday evening, from Muscat, having left that port on Saturday. She left Bombay on the 22nd January, and proceeded to the Persian Gulf, where she has been cruising for about three weeks. She has returned here to take part in the manœuvres, which are fixed for Friday and Saturday next. The Cossack has been relieved by H. M. S. Sphinx. Her future movements are unknown.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE annual Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees took place last evening, at 5-15 o'clock, in the Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Hall of the University. His Excellency Lord Harris, Chancellor of the University, presided, and there was a large attendance of Fellows. The hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen, to whom cards of invitation had been issued. Sir James Lyall, member of the Opium Commission, was also present. Lord Brassey arrived at a later stage and waited for a few minutes only. Accommodation was also provided for graduates of the University, while a large number of students were accommodated in the upper galleries. At 5-15 p.m. the procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows entered the hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat.

FELLOWS.

Mr. G. B. Tilak.	Dr. J. F. Gonsalves.
Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama.	Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar.
Dr. D. G. Sabnis.	Khan Bahadur Mirza A. Beg.
Prof. O. V. Muller.	Mr. K. B. Setna.
Mr. R. V. Madgavkar.	Mr. M. H. Hakim.
Dr. W. Kay.	Mr. P. M. Dhumatkar.
Dr. Braz A. D'Oliveira.	Dr. J. A. DaGama.
Mr. K. G. Desai.	Mr. S. V. Sukthanker.
Mr. C. T. Burke.	Mr. G. N. Nadkarni.
Surgn-Major H. W. B. Boyd.	Dr. A. P. Kama.
Dr. I. J. M. Asrani.	Mr. Dharamsi.
The Rev. E. Usteri.	Dr. T. B. Nariman.
Mr. S. S. A. F. Moulvi.	Mr. R. M. Patel.
The Rev. Braz De Monte.	Mr. D. N. Wadia.
Veterenary Captain J. Mills.	Mr. Geary.
Mr. M. K. Kanga.	Dr. Pestanji Mancherji.
Mr. J. J. Gazdar.	Mr. D. A. Dalvi.
Dr. E. F. Sethna.	Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee.
Mr. N. A. Moos.	Mr. J. C. J. eadymoney.
Dr. P. Lisboa.	Mr. Joseph Ezekiel.
Mr. R. D. Dave.	Mr. Y. V. Athale.
Surgn-Major H. P. Dimmock.	Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar.	Mr. G. C. Whitworth.
Dr. G. B. Prabhakar.	Mr. M. S. Tripathi.
Mr. F. L. Mulla.	Dr. Mackichan.
Mr. F. M. Kanga.	Dr. J. C. Lisboa.
Dr. Bahadurjee.	Dr. L. P. DeRozario.
Surgn-Captain Barry.	Khan Bahadur Dr. Bamanji Sorabji.
Mr. F. K. Banaji.	Mr. Badrudin Tyabji.
Mr. V. N. Nene.	Pro. J. T. Hathornthwaite.
Mr. M. M. Munshi.	Dr. J. G. DaCunha.
The Rev. R. MacOmish.	Dr. J. Anderson.
The Venerable A. G. Lewis	Dr. Shantaram Vithal.
The Rev. H. Bochum.	Mr. A. F. Moss.
Dr. D. A. DeMonte.	Mr. C. Chambers
Mr. D. A. Khare.	Mr. N. T. Marphatia.
Dr. S. V. Kantak.	Mr. Harichand Sadashivji.
Mr. Vajeshankar Gaurishankar.	Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.
Mr. M. N. Wadia.	Shamsul-Ulma D. P. B. Sanjana.
Mr. M. J. Taleyarkhan.	Mr. K. R. Cama.
Mr. R. D. Sethna.	Dr. M. B. Koiah.
Mr. K. E. Kanga.	Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maconachie.
The Rev. R. Scott.	
Mr. D. D. Peshotan Sanjana.	
Shamsul-Ulma J. J. Modi.	

EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. E. Giles.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade. The Hon. Mr. Birdwood.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Harkisandas Narottamdas. The Hon. J. U. Yajnik.

REGISTRAR.

Dr. D. MacDonald.

SYNDICS.

Principal S. Cooke. The Rev. F. Dreckmann.
Dr. Cowasji Pestanji. The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani.
Dr. M. G. Deshmukh.

DEANS.

Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.
Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. Waters. The Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar.

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable George Robert Canning Harris, Baron Harris, B.A., G.C.I.E.

The procession advanced, headed by the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the step of the dais, where it halted, and formed a double line, each pair of Fellows separating to the right and left, through which the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and the other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Fellows saluted his Excellency the Chancellor as he passed them. After saluting the Chancellor the Deans took the places provided on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Fellows took their seats to the right and left behind the Deans in front of the Chancellor's seat. All having taken their seats, then followed on behalf of the candidates for a degree the supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduated; the passing of a grace by the Senate for their admission to the degree; the presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and their admission to the degree by the Chancellor. A declaration was then made of the degrees conferred. His Excellency then awarded the Lady Reay gold medal to Miss Freeny Cama, who was loudly cheered as she received it, and Kinloch Forbes gold medal to Vinaek Waman Patasker. Bai Shirinbai Ruttonshaw Parakh gold medal has been won by Cowasji Maneckji Contractor, who was not present at the Convocation to receive it.

Lord Harris then called upon Dr. Bhandarker to deliver the address.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarker, who was received most enthusiastically, then said: His Excellency the Chancellor has assigned to me the onerous task of addressing you to-day, and it will not, I expect, surprise you if I feel extremely diffident as regards my ability to execute the function which on other occasions was performed by Chancellors, such as his Excellency himself, Lord Reay, Sir James Fergusson, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and by Vice-Chancellors such as Sir Raymond West, Dr. Mackichan, and the Hon. Mr. Birdwood. If I can at all hope to attract your attention, it can only be on the ground of the novelty of a native of this country addressing you from this chair. But even when you look at the fact from that point of view, a feeling of bitter disappointment is sure to arise in your minds. For you have, through a mournful occurrence, lost an opportunity of listening to a more distinguished and abler native of the country, whose public utterances were, as Sir Raymond West in the best notice of Mr. Telang's life, hither to published, happily expresses it, characterised by "a sweet persuasive reasonableness, illumined by a diffused radiance of feeling"; and whose inner nature was, as he truly says, "in a great degree that of a meditative Saint, enamoured of purity and holiness, and filled with longing aspirations for the progress of mankind, but especially of the Hindus, towards perfection in knowledge, wisdom, and purpose." A sadder occurrence than the death, at and early age, of our late Vice-Chancellor I do not remember. When his faculties had reached their fullest development, and his thoughts on all subjects had become mature, when, by his intellectual and moral excellence, he had but just risen to a position of high honour and influence, and a wide sphere of usefulness had opened itself before him, and the highest expectations were everywhere formed of the good he would be able to do, he was snatched away from us by the hands of death. He was not only the brightest, or one of the brightest, *alumni* of our University, but as a Fellow and Syndic always exerted himself to promote its interests and raise the quality of its tests. (Applause.) In his hands the interests of higher education, so far as the University was concerned, were safe. Mr. Telang's untimely death revived with very great force the controversy which the occurrence of the death of a graduate always gives rise to. His death was followed by that of another gifted graduate who was a M.A. and M.D.—Mr. Vithal Vishun Gokhle. He was one of six brothers, all of whom, with the exception of the last, who is still young, achieved great distinction at the University, but three of whom had died before him. Another very promising young man, Mr. L. R. Vaidya, who had gone through all the Arts examinations up to the M.A. very successfully, and passed the L.L.B. and the Advocate's examination, compiled a very useful Sanskrit dictionary, and edited a Sanskrit poem, similarly died a very premature death. And there have been a good many more such instances.

IS THE UNIVERSITY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREMATURE DEATH OF STUDENTS?

The responsiblity for the deaths of these young men is, by a large number of persons, brought to the door of the University. The courses laid down are, they say, very difficult, the rules are stringent, a candidate who has failed in one subject is made to go through the whole course again instead of being examined in that one subject only; and the examinations are stiff. In the first place, before the charge can be truly made out against the University, it is necessary that an equal number of young men not belonging to the University should be taken, and the percentage of deaths among them shown to be lower. But this has not been done by any body. In the next place, many of the young men whose deaths we deplore died not immediately after finishing their course, but a good many years after, so that the heavy strain to which the avocation they had chosen subjected them must at least have as much to do with their premature death as the University course. Still, I am not prepared to deny that the long course of study that a student has to go through before he becomes an M. A., L. L. B., or even a B.A., does impose a heavy strain on the intel-

lects of our young men. The education of a Hindoo of the upper classes belonging to a generation immediately proceeding ours consisted simply of reading and copying letters and a little mental arithmetic, while we have had to go through a course of training lasting for at least ten years, in two or three languages, the literature of those languages, mathematics, history, philosophy, physics, &c.

FORMER EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

The only sort of indigenous education that can at all be compared with that which we receive is that which was given to those who became shastris or pandits. But in their case they took their own time to finish a book, and the number of such shastris or pandits was insignificantly small, there being hardly two or three to each district. If, then, while our fathers, grandfathers, and so on were almost entirely free from any mental strain, we are subjected to it for at least ten years, it is not, I think, unreasonable to assume that somehow or other it must tell on our health. What then? Shall we ask that our colleges and high schools should be shut up? No, we are so jealous of this free gift of higher education by a civilized Government, that whenever there is a report of the abolition of any of these institutions, or a Government Resolutton having a remote tendency to discourage higher education appears, we are all up in arms, metaphorically of course. (Laughter.) Shall we then render our degree course easy and direct the examiners to put easy questions? If we think over the matter we shall see that this demand really means that we want the degree or certificate of higher education: the semblance of it, not the reality. But in practical life, semblance will not help us: we must have the reality. And let us see whether, while we have the reality of we higher education, cannot prevent this heavy mortality amongst our graduates.

WHERE THE REMEDY LIES.

If we examine the matter more carefully, we shall, I think, find out in what direction the remedy lies. I have been at some pains to ascertain how many men from our M.A. and B.A. lists have died from 1862, the year in which the 1st B.A. examination was held, to the year 1880. In this portion of the M.A. list there are the names of 25 Maratha Hindoo Graduates of whom 11, or 44 per cent., have died; and there are 18 Parsees, of whom only 3, or 16·6 per cent., have died. (Applause and laughter.) There are three Guzerathis, one Mussalman, and two Europeans or Eurasians, but I do not take these into consideration since the operation of any law in such matters does not become manifest when the area of observation is very limitted. In the B.A. list between those years we have 193 names of Maratha Hindoo graduates, of whom 40, or 20·7 per cent., have died. The number of Guzerathi Hindoo graduates is 40, of whom 9, or 22·5 per cent., have died. The number of Parsees is 53, of whom only 6, i.e. 9·5 per cent., have died. (Applause.) The oldest graduate in this portion of the list is of 32 years' standing, and the youngest of 14 years. Amongst graduates, therefore, of between 34 and 14 years' standing, 44 per cent. Hindoo M.As. have died, while of the Parsees only 16·6 per cent.; and 20·7 per cent. Maratha Hindoo B.As. have died, 22·5 per cent. Guzerathi Hindoo B.As. and 9·5 per cent. only Parsee B.As. Now what is the cause of this disparity? It cannot be said that the Parsees are less studious than the Hindoos, for they have obtained equally high University honours; neither can it be said that after graduation they lead a less busy life than the Hindoos. The cause, therefore, must lie in certain circumstances, the existence of which make the Parsee go on, and the absence of which leads to the early breakdown or death of the Hindoos. A Parsee enjoys life much better than a Hindoo, uses nourishing food, goes through a greater amount of physical exercise, and does not, as a general rule, marry very early. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Neither does a Parsee girl enter upon the married condition until she is mature. (Hear, hear.) It must then be that because these conditions are wanting in the case of the Hindoos so many of them comparatively are unable to bear the strain which higher education and subsequent active life impose upon them, and die off. The food used by most of our Hindoos, if not all, is hardly nourishing, they have no liking for physical exercise, do not know how to enjoy life, and marry very early, and the health of their wives is in a shattered condition on account of early maternity. Reform in this direction is, therefore, the only way to avert the evil. And this is not the only sphere in which we find the strain upon us to be heavy. We have now come in contact with an energetic race, able to sustain a great deal of continuous and hard exertion, and possessed of habits of punctuality and regularity, which enable a man to go through a larger amount of work with the same efforts.

PUNCTUALITY AND METHOD IN WORK.

We have not yet acquired those habits, and our indigenous modes of work are more leisurely. We have to stand side by side with Englishmen or act under their direction in the work of administration, and compete with them and other European races in matters of trade, commerce, and manufacture. Every one of us who enters the Public Service has to work continuously from 10 o'clock to 5 o'clock, sometimes much later. A man engaged in trade and commerce has always to be on the alert and watchful of his opportunity, and even the labourer in a manufacturing establishment has to work continuously from six in the morning till six in the evening. Thus, under the new conditions of life, we have to bear a heavy strain in almost all spheres of activity. If, then, we will not sink and fall back in the race, or die off under the strain, we must turn our attention to reform in the direction indicated by the statistics we have examined. Early marriage, both of boys and girls, must be put a stop to, physical exercise must be regularly resorted to by young as well as old, and our diet must be more nourishing. But I have heard people complain of poverty, and say that they cannot afford to use nourishing food. But complaints of poverty are heard only in connection with education. When a Hindoo has to get his boy married he does so, howsoever poor he may be, and borrows, pledges, or pawns, if he has no money. But he will do nothing of the kind for the education of his son. Still he sees that education will enable him to earn a livelihood and sends him to a school, but he will spend as little as possible on the object. Thus, then, to render ourselves fit for the new conditions of life, all our ideas on social matters must undergo a thorough change.

THE CHANGES IN THE ARTS COURSE.

In previous Convocation speeches the change recently introduced into the Arts course has been noticed. As I myself took very great interest in the question, and often discussed the new scheme with my lamented friend, Mr. Telang, and as objections are still raised against it in one shape or another, I hope you will allow me to say a few words on it. If one surveys the history of higher education in this Presidency one will find that a contention between two ideas or sets of views has been going on all along. Some educationists would comprehend or include a great many subjects in a course of general education, while there are others who would put in as few as possible and begin special education early. The necessity of a general education and also of special education has not been denied by either party, though in the beginning that for the latter was not practically acknowledged. But there is very great difference as to what subjects general education and a special education should embrace. Higher education began in this Presidency with the establishment of the Elphinstone College about the year 1836. From that time up to the establishment of the University every student of the College had to go through a course of mathematics, beginning with spherical, trigonometry, and ending with the and Defferential Calculus, history, political economy, logic, mental and moral philosophy, and English literature. Even for the B.A. examination, history, and logic and moral philsopy formed part of the necessary course in 1862, the first year in which it was held. In 1863, however, logic and moral philosophy were taken out of the necessary course and put under the special or optional course. A further change in the same direction was made in 1865, when history also was removed from the necessary course, so that a few books in two languages and a short course in mathematics only fromed the necessary course. Thus the specialists fully succeeded.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

Now, gentlemen, the object in laying down a number of optional subjects is to enable the student to apply himself exclusively to that subject in which he takes interest and thus to acquire a special proficiency in it, which he would not acquire if others repulsive to him were forced upon him. But from the manner in which the subjects out of the optional list were chosen, it would appear that our students had either a varied taste or no taste at all, and were guided by other considerations than the interesting nature of particular subjects. Thus in a large number of cases they did not choose exclusively mathematical subjects or literary subjects or scientific subjects, but took up one or two from one branch and the rest from the others. Thus dynamics and hydrostatics and analytic geometry were chosen, with political economy, or logic and moral philosophy; or chemistry, dynamics, and hydrostatics, with political economy. The object of the advocates of special education was in this manner defeated by the students. To prevent a fanciful choice of this kind kindered subjects were in 1879 grouped together and a candidate was required to choose one of these groups.

THE PREDELICTIONS OF EXAMINERS.

But even in the choice of a group the students were very often guided, as I know from experience, not by their tastes, but by the probability of an easy or a difficult examination in them. When, from the known characteristics of certain persons generally appointed examiners, a student saw that an examination in a certain subject would be easy, he took up that subject; and when that in another subject was similarly expected to be difficult, he rejected that subject or group. Thus it often happened that a young man got his B. A. degree after having gone through about seven poetical and prose books or parts of books in each of two languages and a course in mathematics or science not very comprehensive. During the three or four years that he spent at college he did not imbibe any sound principles in spheres of thoughts with which he necessarily came in contact after he went into the world. In practical life there are always political, moral, social, and economic questions coming up, and every graduate has to form some opinion about them and advocate it in the press or on the platform. But for this a great many were hardly qualified, not knowing anything about history, political economy and philosophy. Ignorance of sound thought on those subjects and the absence of the mental dicipline which a course of study in them imparts is one of the many causes of the wild talk and writing that we find about us. Thus a young man goes out into the world and finds the English constitution spoken of. He sees how the people themselves govern the country and their wishes triumph over those of the men above them in the social scale, and conceives a liking for it, aspires after it, and wishes for its introduction into his own country. But he little knows that such a constitution as that implies masses of men being inspired with certain ideas and moving towards their realization, and to work it certain mental and moral habits are required, which it takes hundreds of years to acquire, and certain social arrangements which are the growth of centuries. The English constitution of the present day would not have suited the England of the times of the War of the Roses. It did not spring up then. It is, therefore, not possible that it will suit India, which in its social arrangements and in its political, economic, and other ideas greatly resembles Europe in or about the end of the "Middle Ages." It is by an intelligent study of the history of England alone that a student can know what social changes must take place, what a transformation of ideas and sentiments there must be, what trials and sufferings must be gone through, and how a nation's character should be formed under those trials and sufferings before it becomes fit for such political institutions as those which prevail at present.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

The study of moral philosophy is similarly of use in my opinion. If nothing else is effected by it, the student's mind will at least be directed to the awful nature of the distinction between right and wrong, as to which the followers of all schools are agreed, though they explain the origin of the distinction differently. This cannot fail to be of use to a student when he goes out into the world, and the knowledge that he will acquire by the study of this subject will enable him to form for himself a practical theory for his guidance in life. It was for these reasons that, in common with my friend the late Vice-Chancellor, I sought the re-introduction of history, political economy, and moral philosophy into the general course. But there was such a strong opposition against the inclusion of moral philosophy that it had to be given up. History we did succeed in getting in, but now and again there are complaints from specialists against it. I do not understand why there should be such a strong objection to the re-introduction of these subjects.

A SECOND LANGUAGE: WHY NECESSARY.

Nor do I understand what marvellous virtue there is in six or seven prose or poetic books or parts of books in two languages and in a short course in mathematics, which those subjects have not, and which renders it necessary that every student should go through them. Why should we not have special education from the beginning? Why is a second language, which is often a dead language, necessary? But the specialist is not prepared to go so far, though if he is consistent, I think he should. We have seen that very often we do not, by having a great many optional groups, encourage special talent, and the effect is that students go into the world with a sort of education which has not fitted them for grappling with certain problems that come up before them and which notwithstanding they have to grapple with. I do not mean to say that the mere inclusion of these subjects into the necessary course will effect the object I aim at. Nearly everything depends upon the sort of teachers we have in those subjects and of examiners. The teacher should accustom his pupils to think and trace effects to their causes, and it is the duty of an examiner to find out whether they have been so taught. But I cannot say that in both these respects things are in a satisfactory condition. Great is the responsibity of those who make appointments to professorships and to examinerships, but with reference to the latter, on behalf of the University, I can only regret that there is such a narrow and unpromising field for selection.

THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL COURSE.

Another point on which, with your permission, I wish to make a few remarks, this evening, is that concerning the course of general education that is necessary for a candidate for a professional degree. The idea of those who gave shape to our University appears clearly to have been that a general education up to the B. A. standard was wanted. Hence they laid down the rule that a candidate for the LL.B., M.D., and M.C.E. should be a Bachelor of Arts. But in the early days of the University the number of B.As. was very small, and even of those who passed the Matriculation examination, and the course of medical education extended over five years and that of civil engineering over three. They, therefore, conceived the idea of granting a sort of license to those students of medicine and civil engineering who were qualified for their particular profession, but were not qualified for a degree. As, however, they considered it inconsistent with the dignity of a University to issue licenses, they gave the name of degrees to the licenses they issued in medicine and civil engineering, and thus we came to have the degrees of Licentiates of Medicine and Civil Engineering. In law, however, such a necessity was not felt, and the B.A. qualification was adhered to. But since the time when the rules were promulgated the number of successful candidates at the several examinations in Arts has vastly increased, and, while we had 39 candidates who passed the matriculation in 1862, we have now about 800 or 900 passing every year. In 1862 there were only four B.As.; we have now between a 100 and 150, and at the Previous Examination we have between 160 and 240, successful candidates, and at the 1st B.A. more than 150. The time, therefore, for carrying out the idea of the founders of our University, in a modified shape at least, has long since arrived; and the engineering faculty has raised the standard of qualification from the Matriculation to the Previous examination.

MEDICAL DEGREES.

But the medical faculty has been discussing the question for nine years without coming to any conclusion. It was even proposed or resolved that, instead of the Licentiate of Medicine, we should have the more dignified degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and for this at least it was hoped that all medical members of the Senate would agree in requring a higher standard of general education; but even for that the majority in the Senate would have nothing more than the Matriculation. The sister Universities of Calcutta and Madras have raised their preliminary requirement to the First Examination in Arts; but we will have nothing of the kind. It stands to reason that if a medical man has had a good general education, he is likely to be of greater use; but we do not want him to to be a man of general education. This you will admit is a very unsatisfactory condition of things and is unintelligible to my mind. A dead-lock such as this cannot but be a matter of great concern to one who wishes to see self-government flourish in his country, and augurs ill for our future prospects. I earnestly hope, therefore, that wiser counsels will come to prevail and our medical faculty and the Senate will decide the question in a satisfactory manner. I would propose for their consideration, as a sort of compromise, whether, if they must have the Matriculation for the degree of Licentiate, it would not be advisable to have the Intermediate as a preliminary qualification for the higher degree of M. B. We shall thus have three medical degrees corresponding with three stages in general education, that of Licentiate with the Matrculation, the M. B. with the Intermediate and the M. D. with the B. A. The filed of choice will thus be comprehensive, and the candidate may choose one of the three according to his own capacities and means. The character of our Senate and the debates carried on by it have a good deal changed since I first became acquainted with the body. In those days a very small number of fellows attended the meetings, but they were men who took very great interest in educational matters and were alive to the responsibility of their position. There were only, if I remember right, about twelve fellows present when such an important question as the introduction of Persian as a second language at the higher examinations in Arts was discussed and that language added to the list from which it had before been excluded on account of its being a vernacular. Now we have a larger number of fellows on the roll, and a larger number take interest in University matters. This is as it should be. If however, instead of being guided by cold reason and acting with a sense of resposibility, the Senate becomes a democratic assembly, carried away by emotion and impulse, the change must certainly be a matter for regret. Our University is but an examining body, and its function, like that of a mint, is confined to assaying the silver, perhaps the gold, of the intellectual acquisition of our young men, according to certain standards, and stamping it with the letters B.A., M.A., M.D., &c. Such an idea of a University is no doubt in keeping with the spirit of the age in which machinery has received such a high development. But this is neither the primary, nor a dignified, nor a fruitful idea of a University.

THE FUNCTION OF THE SENATE.

A University, in my opinion, ought to be a body of men devoted to learning, engaged in the pursuit of truth, carrying on researches and investigations, and communicating their knowledge to others by educating young men and by the publication of books and papers. Such a body should have a healthy public opinion of its own, the influence of which every one of its members, whether a teacher or an examiner, should feel, and which should compel him to do his duty faithfully and conscientiously. Looking to the manner in which the work in the departments both of instruction and examination has been done for a great many years, I have long felt the necessity of such a public opinion as the only remedy for the many defects that are observable. But it is a question whether we shall ever be able to realise this idea in India. In the first place our colleges are scattered over the whole Presidency and cannot on this account influence each other. The learning and the knowlege that we aim at are, and must necessarily be, what might be called European learning and European knowledg, and the methods of investigation, research, and education are European. Consequently Europeans must form a very large and predominant element of such an institutions. But the European professors and teachers that come out feel themselves as exiles in this country and have got no permanent stake in it. They can hardly, therefore, be expected to take pride in such an institution as I have been thinking of and contribute to its formation.

NO EDUCATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO LITERATURE BY THE PROFESSORS.

Hence it is that, though we have had European professors and teachers here now for more than half a century, not a single work of a nature to make its mark in the world has been published by any one of them, except the German professors of Oriental Languages. (Applause.) And as to the natives of the country, they, too, have shown no zeal or ardour in the pursuit of knowledge. Our graduates after leaving the University, often forget all about the subjects to which they were introduced while at college; and if in any case they continue to take interest in them, it is but of a languid nature. It must be said, however, on their behalf that the first thing they must think of is getting on in the world, and perhaps the avocation which they have to follow with that view allows them little time for the pursuit of knowledge. What is necessary then is that in connection with the University we should have some endowments in the nature of fellowships or professorships to be held by natives. Germany is the country in Europe which is known to be foremost in carrying on original research in all branches of knowledge, and this has been attributed to the fact that it was cut up into a great many little states, and continues in a great measure to be so cut up. Each of the states made it a point to have a University of its own with its usual compliment of professors and teachers, and the country has thus come to have many such Universities, and a great many men devoted enthusiastically to study and research. But what is the possibility of our having such professorships, fellowships, or studentships.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION.

There are many and important calls on the public exchequer on account of which it does not appear likely that Government will institute them, though it behoves a paternal Government to direct its attention to this branch of educational work also. But Government have at their disposal a fund which might be used for this purpose. The late Mr. E. I. Howard, Director of Public Instruction, who has left his permanent stamp on the Department of Public Instruction, saw the necessity of such professorships or studentships and got the Government to put into his hands the Dakshina Fund. He thereupon created certain appointments which he called fellowships—a name which shows what his idea was—and he often expressed that idea by saying that his object was to encourage the pursuit of learning among the natives of this country. He therefore did not lay down a certain period for which a fellowship was tenable, and our early Dakshina fellows held their appointments for five or six years and might have held them longer if they had wished. But since his time the idea has been lost sight of, and these Dakshina fellowships have been, to all intents and purposes, converted into scholarships, tenable for a year or two, ostensibly to enable the Bachelors of Arts to study for the M.A. degree, which however, they are not compelled to do. But there is nothing to prevent us from retracing our steps, and the Dakshina Fund might still be used for the institution of fellowships or studentships in connection with the University with a monthly allowance varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

LIVES DEVOTED TO STUDY.

I am sure we shall then have a few men at least determined to devote their life to study and research. But the Dakshina Fund can go but a little way; and the means that are wanted for this purpose must principally come from our rich citizens themselves. Scholarships and prizes we have got in abundance. What is now wanted is studentships or fellowships of the kind I mention; and the merchant princes of Bombay will truly immortalize themselves and entitle themselves to the permanent gratitude of their countrymen if they endow them. Five or six thousand rupees are sufficient for a scholarship, wherefore the credit derived from such a gift is but little. But a fellowship, from the very fact that a large amount is required and that it alone will be the means of promoting the growth of knowledge in the country, will remain a standing monument of the generosity and public spirit of the citizen who endows it. But such as our University is, it has been the means of promoting education in the Presidency and, through it, of doing a great deal of good generally. Had it not been for such a central establishment as ours that lays down what boys and young men shall be taught, sees that they have been taught it and issues certificates to that effect, education would not have received the expansion it has. At the same time it is quite clear that such an expansion would not have been possible had there been no openings for our graduates in the public service and the professions. In 1862 there were only 4 B. As. Now the number on the M.A. list is 106, and that on the B.A. list is 1,339; and if we add the 183 that have passed this year, the total number of graduates in Arts is 1,628. Besides, we have 35 Bachelors of Science, which brings it up to 1,663. Of these, 378 inclusive of the 31 who have passed this year, are Bachelors of Law. They are either employed in the Judicial Service of Government or are pleaders. In both capacities they have greatly contributed to raise the tone of the

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

I remember in my younger days to have, in my native district, constantly heard murmurs against the conduct of the munsiffs or subordinate judges of those days; but they have all ceased now. A few graduates have got entrance into the Revenue Service, and from all the information I have I am in a position to state that there also their work is satisfactory. Nearly the whole of the higher branch of the Educational Department is conducted by graduates. The greater the number of educated men that find entrance into the services, the better will it be in the interests of good government. It is not enough that the statesmen at the helm of affairs and the great officers immediately under them should be disinterested persons desirous of nothing but the good of the people. The agency they employ for carrying out their orders and for the performance of the details of the administration must be as good as it can be made. Our immediate governors, with whom it rests to make our life miserable or happy, are the patils, the kulkarnis, the talatis, the mahalkaris, mamlatdars, and their carkoons, the police chief constables and inspectors, the petty magistrates and the subordinate judges. For the purposes of good government in a country where the masses are uneducated and ignorant, it is, in my humble opinion, of the highest importance that these should, as far as possible, be men of education and principle. On the list of medical graduates we have five Doctors of Medicine and 438 Licentiates of Medicine inclusive of the men who have passed this year; in all 443. Some of these are employed in the service of Government, and a few in Native States; but a good many are engaged in private practice. It is only in Bombay and some of the larger towns in the districts that our medical graduates find private practice; but in Bombay the field is now overcrowded. European medicine has not yet found favour with the masses, and the condition of our medical graduates is anything but satisfactory. On the lists of the garduates in Civil Engineering we have one master and 311 licentiates inclusive of this year's men. Most of these are employed in the Public Works Department, on the Railways, and in Native States. A few are engaged in private practice; but there is no extensive field for it.

THE MAHOMEDANS BACKWARD IN EDUCATION.

On our lists all the literary classes or castes of Hindoos are represented; and there are a few from what are called the backward classes. The Parsees have, as may be expected, from their usual energy taken the fullest advantage of the benefits of the University, considering that they form such a small part of the population of the Presidency. The only important community that still remains backward is that of the Mahomedans. There not more than about 20 on the list of graduates in Arts. Up to this time we have had one Mahomedan M. A. only, and it is a gratifying circumstance that we have got another this year. In Bombay we have a large and influential Mahomedan community, but its members are engaged in trade and commerce; and, as a rule, Indians, whether Hindoos or Mahomedans, who have an opening in this sphere for their sons do not care to give them higher education. The Deccani Mahomedans, like the Deccani Hindoos, have no genius for trade or commerce, but somehow they do not come forward as their Hindoo brethren do. In my opinion it behoves the leading and influential members of the Mahomedan community here and in the mofussil to make strenuous endeavours to bring up their co-religionists. The assistance of other communities might be asked and will, I suppose, be given. A large number of scholarships, not less than 100, to be held by Mahomedans in High Schools and Colleges should be instituted. If it will take a long time to raise a sufficient fund to be invested for the purpose, a beginning should be made by making annual contributions. Let us show that we possess public spirit and will help ourselves. If we bring forward Mahomedans in this way, they will be represented on our University lists in due proportion and will take their places side by side with the Hindoos in the public service and in the professions in a corresponding proportion.

POINTS TO BE BORNE IN MIND.

But, gentlemen, though our University has thus been successfully discharging its duty, there are certain points which it is urgently necessary that our graduates should carefully bear in mind in order that they may be as useful as they might be to the government of the country, promote the general interests of the community, and contribute towards the regeneration of India. And to these, with your permission, I will now devote a few minutes, addressing my remarks to my brother graduates. Any undergraduate of the University, after he has finished his course and taken his degree, claims to be called an educated man. The Sanskrit word that corresponds to the word educated is "sishta," and according to the old Hindoo idea a "sishta" is in the words of the great grammarian Patanjali, a man who does not store up wealth, (literally one who keeps so much grain only as is contained in a jar), who is not greedy, and who disinterestedly without any further object, acquires perfect proficiency in some branch of learning. The idea, therefore, is that he who devotes himself to the pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake and disdains mere wordly prosperity is a man of education or culture. To deserve this title, therefore, it will not do for our undergraduates to study their books and subjects only with a view to the degree examinations and in a manner to achieve success. It will not do for them to choose their optional subjects only because the examination in them is likely to be easy. They should take a real and lively interest in the books they read and the subjects they study and choose their optional course only because they have a predilection for it. (Applause.) With a sincere and humble desire to know and to improve, they should endeavour to find and appreciate the good that their books place before them, appropriate it and make it a part of their own nature.

DEVOTION TO KNOWLEDGE.

Mere success at an examination and the acquisition of a degree, and through its means the improvement of one's wordly prospects are not very high motives, and are certainly unworthy of any thoughtful man, and specially of the descendants of those who disdained riches to be able to devote themselves single-heartedly to knowledge and truth. At the same time to deserve this title of sishta or educated it will not do for one who has got his degree to think that his work is accomplished and he has nothing more to do with books or knowledge. An educated native should continue through his life to take interest in the great subjects of knowledge which occupy the attention of man, and should go on closely watching the progress of ideas in Europe, where, of course, there is greater movement of thought than in our country. He will forfeit his claim to be considered a man of culture if he chooses to be ignorant of what the progressive nations of the West are thinking, doing, and admiring. But in the course of our progress in this lifelong education we are likely, in consequence of our previous antecedents, to misunderstand and misapply European ideas. Against such a misunderstanding and misapplication we have to guard ourselves. For instance, the ideas of self-respect, personal independence, national independence, liberty of speech, and patriotism are constantly brought to our notice, and there is evidence that a good many of our men do not understand their proper limitations. Self-respect and personal independence often degenerate into disrespect for others, and want of reverence for those who, by their position, knowledge, or even age, deserve it from us. Such a degeneration can only have the effect of degrading a man's character. Self-respect ought to come into operation only then, when a low wordly motive is about to lead you to do a mean or an unrighteous act, and prevent you from doing it. Personal independence ought be exhibited only then, when the importunity of others or the fear of displeasing them prevents you from saying and doing what, after a careful inquiry, you have come to believe to be undoubtedly true, and lead you to say it or do it. National independence you can have only when there is a nation and it has the capacity of governing itself.

A NATION OF CASTE.

But when the inhabitants of the country are divided into a number of separate communities or castes hostile to each other, national independence can only mean the possession by one community or one caste of power over others, which it must, of course, use for its own benefit and to the detriment of others. And when the country has never had in the course of its history a training in free or representative institutions, or never been animated with a desire for them or had even a conception of them, national independence must mean the tyranny of one man over all others. In the same manner liberty of speech and all kinds of liberty have their limits, which it is of great importance always to bear in mind. You cannot speak what you like or act as you like simply because you are free or possess liberty. Liberty of speech means that one should not be prevented from speaking what, after a careful examination, one has found to be unmistakably true, and which it is good in the interest of the community that one should speak. If, however, you say something against an individual or a body of individuals because they are obnoxious to you, without any inquiry and without even a decent knowledge of the matter with reference to which you are criticizing him or them, it is an absolute misuse of the liberty of speech which cannot but promote ill-feeling, foment quarrels, and eventually bring on ruin. Similarly liberty of action implies that one should not be prevented from doing what one's conscience approves or imposes on him as a duty. If, however, conscience or sense of duty is set aside and a man, under the influence of any of his lower passions, acts in a manner to do harm or injustice to others, he is not a man who is free, but a slave to his passion, and will have to be prevented in certain cases from being so by the laws of the community.

PATRIOTISM MISUNDERSTOOD.

The idea of patriotism, which is constantly brought up before our minds by English literature and history, is in the same manner liable to be very greatly misunderstood and misapplied. One may think patriotism requires him to hate foreigners because they are foreigners, to run down their manners, customs, and institutions, to attribute vices to them which they do not possess, and deny their most manifest virtues and all the good that they actually do. On the other hand it may be considered to consist in praising one's ancestors and one's own people, admiring their manners, customs, and institutions, and denying their manifest failings and the patent defects of their character. This is the patriotism of feeble minds incapable of thought and action. And eventually it resolves really itself into a confirmed enmity for one's own people. For if people do not see the good that there is in foreigners, they are incapable of learning; if they do not see their own serious faults and defects and the evil that there is in their manners, customs, and institutions, there can be no improvement, no progress, and the nation must lay behind while others are going on, and must suffer. He only is a true patriot who, with an unprejudiced mind and with the light that God has vouchsafed to him, examines the manners, customs, and institutions of his country and the character of his people, and fearlessly exposes the abuses or evils he may find therein, and earnestly calls upon them to reform and improve even at the risk of offending them and being stoned by them. Again, one ought to be a patriot in reality and not in name merely, for if he is a true patriot, he must be prepared to sacrifice his time, money, convenience, interests, and even reputation for the good of his country. But if he is good only for talking and slowly retires when called upon to undergo self-sacrifice, when he will work only in matters where he is praised by his countrymen and will stand at a convenient distance from others, which, howsoever beneficial to them, offend their prejudices, he is but a self-seeking patriot. Again, in politics patriotism generally aims at national independence.

THE GREAT FORCES OF THE WORLD.

But I have already pointed out what national independence can only mean in the case of a country divided into communities and castes in chronic hostility with each other and unused to, or unacquainted with, free institutions. An Indian patriot must recognize the great forces in operation in the world. Asia in being divided among themselves by three great European Powers, and in the contest from the character and peculiar civilization of its people Asia is nowhere. We ought to consider ourselves peculiarly fortunate in having fallen into the hands of a nation that has a conscience. England would be ashamed of herself if she held India solely for the purposes of her own aggrandizement. She has consciously undertaken the function of civilizing India, and of this our University is one of the many evidences available. She has given an orderly and stable government to the country; destroyed the thugs, pindaries, and dacoits; allowed to every man the right to live and enjoy his earnings, which no one, howsoever high his position, can transgress, and given us the benefits of the inventions of the nineteenth century—railways, telegraphs, a highly organized post office, and so on. The material or mechanical resources of England are vast.

THE SUPERIORITY OF WESTERN INTELLECT.

The intellect of a European, especially of Western Europe, is ever wakeful, even active. Every new idea is grasped and examined from all points of view, and it fructifies. Improvements on the processes of manufacture of all kinds, from that of fire matches to that of guns, ships of war, and spinning and weaving machinery, are constantly going on. And above all, the Englishman possesses immense powers of organization; he is ever diligent and watchful; his work is always methodical and systematic, he is animated by an over-powering sense of national duty; and he maintains perfect discipline in everything. I say "above all," for it was by these qualities that he succeeded in establishing an empire in India before he had steamships, railways, electric telegraphs, and powerful guns and other arms of precision. A wise Indian patriot, therefore, will take pride in the fact that his country forms a very important member of the Empire over which the sun never sets, and that India is one of the brightest jewels, if not the brightest, in the British Crown. The glories of that Empire he should regard as his glories, and its misfortunes to be his misfortunes. We are the inhabitants of Greater Britain, i.e., of the larger section of Britain, the smaller section of which is situated in North-Western Europe; and our political patriotism should centre itself round that name. Therein lies our salvation. The world is moving towards higher political unities. And a higher unity has been formed in the shape of the British Empire; and there can be no disruption of that unity as long as Englishmen are what they are, nor can there be the remotest desire for it so long as Indians are thoughtful and wise.

THE FREEDOM OF BRITISH RULE.

There may be some points in the policy pursued in the government of the country and some acts which are conceived more in the interests of England than of India. There may be grievances and individual cases of oppression. But we have got the right of petition and the liberty of speech. This right and this liberty should, however, be used in the manner I have already indicated. Care should be taken to study the particular question and ascertain the truth about it, to say nothing that is not true and to ascribe no evil motive and general denunciations, of which unfortunately we find so many, ought strictly to be avoided. We may even ask for powers and privileges. But before we do so we should take care to qualify ourselves for their exercise. We should learn to use them in the interest of the community at large and rise superior to all considerations about self, caste or clique. Nothing but a sense of duty to the general public should actuate us in the exercise of the powers and privileges that may be granted to us. At the same time we should endeavour to form habits of working in an orderly and methodical manner. If those powers and privileges have, in the first instance, to be exercised by the masses of the people, they ought to be made to understand what they mean; they ought to be taught that they have certain interests as a community, which it is their duty to promote by a just and faithful exercise of those powers and privileges and educated into a desire for them. If we bestow no thought upon such matters and go on asking, we shall simply be wasting breath. And as to the powers and privileges already granted to us, if we use them for advancing our private interests or those of our clique or caste and will not do the work they entail regularly, we shall make ourselves the enemies of our country instead of patriots. For there will thus be misgovernment, and the British authorities will take away what they have granted, or at least cease to grant more, and our future prospect will be destroyed.

A STRONG PUBLIC OPINION.

Whenever a native misuses a privilege or a power, there ought, therefore, to be a strong public opinion among us which will condemn him and prevent further misuse. I have thus briefly discussed the manner in which some of the ideas to which we are introduced are, or may be, misunderstood and abused. We should guard ourselves against such a misunderstanding and such an abuse, and treasure up in our hearts the words of the great sage of Chelsea, addressed to the students of the Edinburgh University on the true objects of education. "You are ever to bear in mind," says he, "that there lies behind that (mere positive and technical knowledge) the acquisition of what may be called wisdom—namely, sound appreciation and just decision as to all the objects that come round you, and the habit of behaving with justice, candour, clear insight, and loyal adherence to fact. Great is wisdom: infinite is the value of wisdom, it cannot be exaggerated; it is the highest achievement of man. 'Blessed is he that getteth understanding.' And that I believe, on occasions, may be missed very easily: never more easily than now I sometimes think. It that is a failure, all is failure!" Let us then endeavour to acquire this highest achievement of man, this wisdom, by means of the education we receive, by what European literature and history teach us. If we do not do so, rest assured all will be failure as the prophet tells us. One of the ideas which is calculated to lead us to wisdom, and which, in recent times has been exercising such a powerful influence over the European mind and leading Europeans to study, with a sympathetic spirit, the literature, the history, and the religion of our country and of other countries in the world, even the thoughts and ideas of savages, is the unity of the human race.

BROADENED SYMPATHIES.

We should learn to sympathize with the joys and griefs of men of all races, study watchfully the conflict and progress of ideas among them and their gradual advance from barbarism to the height of civilization, and from the elevated standpoint thus gained, and with our national prejudices thus cleared off, we should look back upon the history of our race and study, with an unbiassed mind, its progress towards civilization and the phenomenon of its stagnancy, or, more truly, its decline and degradation. It will then be our duty strennously to endeavour to eradicate the causes of that decline and that degradation. My friends, we are living in a momentous period in the history of India. Upon our conduct at this period depends the future of our country. The Indian intellect has been dormant for centuries. Original thought disappeared with the old Rishis; the fermentation of religious and philosophic ideas ceased with the decline of Buddhism; philosophy became verbose and wasted itself in trifling subtleties; poetry assumed an artificial character; religion degenerated into forms, ceremonies, and superstitions; and custom became a hideous tyrant and brought in female infanticide, the burning alive of widows, the marriage of a hundred or a hundred and fifty girls to one man, the degradation of womankind, hook-swinging, &c., &c., and there was no moral force in the land to do battle with these evils. It was reserved for the foreigner to put some of them down with the strong arm of the law; but in cases in which the foreigner will not interfere they still flourish. The intellect and moral sense of the country must now wake up under the influence of European civilization, and the task and heavy responsibility of regenerating her has devolved upon ourselves, who have felt the influence.

THOUGHT MUST BE STIMULATED.

Thought on every subject of interest to humanity must be stimulated. Literature and philosophy have a fresh start; our vernaculars must be improved, and a desire for knowledge be propagated. (Applause.) The great iniquities and falsehoods of our social institutions and customs must be corrected, the standard of practical morality raised, tastes improved, higher ideals placed before the people, and religion purified and reformed. If we have truly assimilated the idea of patriotism, if the feeling has really sprung up in our hearts, here is a legitimate field for its exercise. But if we neglect it entirely, or are very lukewarm about it, and confine our activity to the political sphere, the least that can be said about the matter is that our patriotism is not the genuine but a counterfeit article. And we shall cut the ground from under our feet, for, from what I have already said, you will see that there can be no political advancement without social and moral advancement. In this process of regeneration the ideas or principles, which alone will guide us safely, are sense of duty, love of truth, and love of justice. The education we receive will have to be considered merely superficial if it does not enable us to grasp these principles. These, therefore, I earnestly implore you to learn thoroughly and incorporate with your internal spirit. Not only will they elevate the individual character, but they alone will ensure the future happiness of our race. For social arrangements, manners, and customs they only conduce to the happiness and prosperity of a nation when they are based upon truth and justice. One of the greatest historians of England, who denies that history is a science which will enable us to predict the results of particular deeds, as the astronomer predicts an eclipse, still acknowledges that "one lesson, and only one history, may be said to repeat with distinctness that the world is built somehow on moral foundations; that in the long run it is well with the good; in the long run it is ill with the wicked." And further on he says more forcibly and eloquently, "first its (history) is a voice for ever sounding across the centuries, the laws of right and wrong. Opinions alter, manners change, creeds rise and fall, but the moral law is written on the tablets of eternity. For every false word or unrighteous deed, for cruelty and oppression, for lust or vanity, the price has to be paid at last, not always by the chief offenders, but paid by some one. Justice and truth alone endure and live. Injustice and falsehood may be longlived, but dooms-day comes at last to them: in French revolutions and other terrible ways. There, gentlemen, must all discussion and dispute end, and there will I end. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency the Chancellor who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said: Gentlemen of the Senate, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It was my anxious desire last year to have induced our lamented friend, the late Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Telang, to have delivered the Convocation address. But whether he then felt that weakness coming on him to which he eventually succumbed, or his disinclination—whatever the disinclination may be it was of such strength that he begged me to excuse him. Our friend, the present Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Bhandarkar—(applause)—who has remarked at the commencement of his address that this was a remarkable occasion as being in Bombay at least, the first occasion upon which a Convocation address had been delivered by a native of this country. (Applause.) I deem myself fortunate not only in the fact that it has fallen to my lot to select a man for that appointment whose public services as well as whose depth of knowledge has been such that these appointments have been greeted by, I may say, a unanimity of feeling which shows that these selections were justified. (Applause.) But I deem myself fortunate also that I should have been present on that unique occasion, the first on which a native of this country has delivered this address; and still more fortunate to have heard that particular address, which is delivered by Dr. Bhandarkar. (Applause.) I think you will agree with me that he has travelled over the widest possible ground; that it has given us food for much reflection and deepest thought, and that it is a subject, which raises the reputation of one who has already carried great reputation not only in the general line of learning or in a particular line of learning with which his name is world-wide, but also the courage of his opinion. (Applause.) Gentlemen, at this late hour of the evening I should not be justified in detaining you at any length, but it is my privilege, as I also feel it is my duty in this position to say one word to those who were standing before you and who have this day been granted those degrees which have been read out to you. My friends you have arrived at a stage in your educational life when you are subject to much criticism. I do not know any individual in this country or in any other country who is subject to so much criticism as a B. A.—(laughter),—and being one myself, I have considerable sympathy for you. (Applause.) I observe that from other parts of India criticism is offered because there are so many B. A.'s in Bombay—(laughter)—and also because they take an interest in political questions (Renewed laughter.) I should imagine that the number of B.A's depend were much upon the laws of supply and demand and if there is a demand, there will be a considerable supply, and I do not think it is at all discreditable to the Presidency of Bombay that it has created a demand for highly-educated men. I should hardly imagine that it was a slur upon the Presidency as regards the advice that is so freely offered to you as to the study of politics, and to your offering your opinion upon politics I had thought of saying a few words to you to-night, but I find that what I had thought of saying has been already said at far greater length and far better than I could say, by our friend the Vice-Chancellor—(applause)—I will, therefore, confine myself to very few words; indeed I do not think that you should be discouraged from studying political subjects. On the contrary I think that young men of your age should study those political subjects—(applause)—which are of interest to yourselves as part of the general community; but study them in an impartial spirit, and endeavour to see both sides of the question. Do not be satisfied with taking the opinion of a leading article in a newspaper which is after all when you come to analyse it, the opinion of one man, and there may be many other men equally well instructed upon that particular subject whose opinion also might be well worth having. There are probably very few subjects upon which opinion is so equally divided as political subjects. When you find considerable agitation going on in a country upon an existing political subject you do not unfrequently find, when that subject comes to be put to the vote, that opinions are evenly divided. I think it is particularly so in the subject of politics, and, therefore, I say that the study of politics should not be by accepting the opinion of this or that individual, whose object it is undoubtedly to instruct the public in political questions, but whose opinions may be biassed in one direction or the other, and whose ideas at any rate must be limited by his own mental capacity. I say that study political subjects by all means; but study them in an impartial spirit with the object of learning the truth. Study the life of a politician, and see how frequently it happens that men starting upon their political lines with very extravagant ideas, as the time goes and as their wisdom increases moderated their ideas in a remarkable way. And above all try to believe that even in politicians there is an honest desire to do justice; that even amongst English politicians there is that desire to do justice to natives of India. (Applause.) My friends, I have said I have no wish to detain you at any great length to-night and I shall not; but I sincerely hope that the success you have achieved up to now in that object which you have had before you that of taking the degrees, may attend your efforts in after-life. There is a period in your career as men and women, when you will find, as each day you approach each stage in your life that if you wish to achieve the same success, you have got to put the same amount of energy in that which you are aiming in after-life. I sincerely hope that you may attain your objects, and above all, I trust that whatever those objects may be, they may not only be of advantage to yourself, of credit to your family, or of value to the community, but they may be distinctly of advantage to India itself. (Loud applause.)

The Convocation was then dissolved.

THE *Daily News* says:—Moderation and courtesy in dealing with opponents are not qualities which an impartial reader would look for at the hands of the writer of the weekly *Chronicle* in the *Saturday Review*. It is nevertheless a little startling to find him referring this week to Sir George Trevelyan in the following terms:—"They made Sir George Trevelyan a citizen of the beautiful city of Glasgow—would they could re-make him (to alter a passage which Sir George has probably still literature enough to identif) what he once was—a citizen of the beautiful City of God." "Has probably still literature enough," indeed! Surely even the *Saturday Review* chronicler might be expected to bear with Sir George's political opinions without insinuating that the Secretary for Scotland and biographer of Macaulay and Charles James Fox is not only an impious, but an illiterate, person.

Dr. Boobbyer, of Nottingham, tells (says the *British Medical Journal*) an amusing story concerning Mr. Justice Hawkins. Mr Justice Hawkins was at Nottingham on Assize business, and at night he noticed a bad smell in his bedroom at the judges' lodgings. It annoyed him, and with characteristic promptness he got up and had the quiet slumbers of the clerk of the peace disturbed in order that fresh lodgings might be found for him. The incident at the time was thought amusing by all except the gentlemen who lost their sleep, but its after-consequences were serious. On examining the room the drainage arrangements were found to be about 150 years old, and, owing to a defective trap, a cesspool ventilated itself into the room. Until then there had been no marked instance of disease arising from this state of things; but four members of the County Council died from disease contracted inspecting the cesspool.

A GAMBLING club, known as the Grand Cercle de l'Union Latine-Franco-Americaine, situated on the Boulevard Montmartre, Paris, has been closed by order of the Prefect of Police. The members of the club are chiefly merchants and tradesmen, with a sprinkling of politicians and ex-officials of the Government, while M. de Heredia, formerly Minister of Public Works, is the President. It is said that the Prefect has several times warned the administration of the club that he would have to take this extreme measure if, in spite of the new regulations, members continued to borrow money from the *garcons de jeu*. All the members of the club protest that such loans have been prohibited, and a notice to that effect was posted up in all the club saloons. They also say that gambling was not carried on to any very great extent; only a little beccarat was played, and the club closed early. It, however, appears that a member of the club, having lost all the money he had in his pocket, called aloud to the *garcon de jeu* for a loan of 1,000f. A detective, being present at the time, probably reported this circumstance to the Prefect, who regarded it as an infraction of the regulations.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

TRIPLE MURDER BY A GANJA-SMOKER.

IMPERATRIX VS GULAYA BIN CHANBASAYA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 14th October last, found the accused guilty of murders by causing the deaths of his aunt Parawa and his two daughters Irawa and Rudrawa, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with murder by killing his two daughters, aged 9 and 20 years, and his aunt, aged 60. He pleaded guilty to killing the aunt and one daughter, Irawa. He alleged that Parawa, the aunt, abused him, and that, therefore, he struck her, and that he killed Irawa by a blow aimed at Parawa. The evidence of the Assistant Surgeon showed that the skull of Irawa was smashed, the brain reduced to a pulp, and the left shoulder and left arm-bone were fractured. Parawa's skull was extensively fractured by two wounds, and the brain made into pulp. The right collar-bone was also broken, and eight ribs were fractured. Rudrawa's skull was extensively fractured, and the left arm was broken. The injuries might have been caused by a pestle, produced in court, on which there were blood-stains. The only witness of the killing was a little girl, six years of age, daughter of the accused. She said that her father first struck Parawa, and on Irawa telling him not to do so, he struck Irawa. Rudrawa then cried. She told accused not to beat them, and the accused then beat Rudrawa. The Sessions Judge, on the evidence, held that the accused killed Rudrawa, his daughter, aged nine years. On the evening after the killing, the 24th July, 1893, the accused made a detailed confession at the railway station at Hubli to the Magistrate who had committed the case. The accused alleged therein that the deceased began to censure him some days before the occurrence, and that they wanted to drive him out of the house. He said he was sitting, repeating spells, with his face covered, to get money and sons; and that Parawa and Rudrawa frequently removed the cover from his face and frustrated his object. He was angry with them on this account, and with Irawa for her undue intimacy with a stranger. His wife, too, caused him to be angry by her misconduct and dislike, and her anointing his head with oil to bewitch him. He, therefore, revenged himself on Parawa for the intrigue of his wife and for the part she had taken in bewitching him. He went on to say that he beat Parawa for putting out his lamp, and beat Irawa when she tried to save Parawa. Parawa and Irawa then killed themselves. Rudrawa, he said, died of small-pox. These statements of the accused were said for the defence to indicate madness, so that he was not accountable for his acts. The accused was further questioned on the 13th September by the committing Magistrate, and he said he killed all the deceased, and that he did not wish to continue in this world; that he killed only his aunt and Irawa; that Irawa and one Basvanewa returned late from seeing the Mohurram, and Irawa put out his lamp, which enraged him, as his three sons had died; that Irawa refused, when ordered, to re-light the lamp, which enraged him most of all. That he struck Irawa with the pestle, and Parawa when she interfered; that he struck each three blows, and then they died. These two statements, said the Sessions Judge, indicated a certain amount of agitation and unsettled state of mind, but they also showed that accused was quite capable of knowing the nature of his act, and that he was doing what was wrong and illegal. The derangement of mind after the act, as shown in the first confession, did not amount to the unsoundness of mind contemplated in section 84 of the Penal Code. In the second confession he showed very little derangement, if any. In the Sessions Court he was quite lucid, and tried to support his pleader's defence of unsoundness of mind. The defence had failed to show that the accused was so mad that he did not know he was doing wrong. The Sessions Judge, therefore, held that the accused was not unaccountable for the three homicides. He used a weapon of a murderous kind, a rice-pounding pestle; he dashed out the brains of the three deceased; and the intent, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was murder. Even if the accused's statements were true, the provocation was not grave enough to justify the use of such a club for beating an old woman, a child, and a grown-up girl. The Sessions Judge found that the accused committed murder in each of the three cases. The only fitting punishment, he said, would be death under ordinary circumstances; but in the present case, as the accused was to some extent deranged in mind, he was sentenced to be transported for life.

By desire of the High Court, the Sessions Judge had subsequently submitted further evidence as to the prisoner's state of mind and habits or eccentricities, and also the evidence of persons who knew him in the period just before the commission of the homicides.

The Court, in disposing of the appeal, delivered the following decision: We are of opinion, after considering the whole of the evidence, that it does not disclose ground for bringing the homicides under the exception in section 84 of the Indian Penal Code about unsoundness of mind. The prisoner was a ganja-smoker like the prisoner in Imperatrix vs. Sakharam, I. L. R. 14 Bom. 564, which this case resembles. We, therefore, confirm the conviction and sentence. If the prisoner has any cause to show for reduction of sentence, he may petition the Governor-in-Council.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction of and the sentence passed upon the prisoner.

KILLING AN UNCLE IN A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

IMPERATRIX VS. BECHAR JERAM.

The accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Surat, who in December last, convicted him of causing grievous hurt to one Dulabh, who died, under grave and sudden provocation; and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged with causing grievous hurt to his uncle Dulabh. One night there was a drunken quarrel between the accused and Dulabh, the latter biting accused in the chin. Dulabh slapped accused, and the accused hit him on the head with a piece of wood, thereby causing his death next day. In the Sessions Court the accused said he did not strike Dulabh. Before the Magistrate he said that he did. He now said that the wood was sticking in the ground, and that he shoved Dulabh against it, thereby breaking it off short, and causing the fatal injuries. The witnesses for the prosecution were unable to say how the wood came to be broken. The Hospital Assistant thought that more than one blow was given, merely because the wood was rotten where it broke. The extent of the injuries to Dulabh's head, external and internal, seemed to show that he was struck by the thick end of the stick. The jury found the accused guilty of causing grievous hurt under grave and sudden provocation; and the Sessions Judge sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

Their lordships, after considering all the evidence, rejected the appeal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY. 15.

Nurse, Captain, 13th Bo Infy, off leave.

FEBRUARY 18.

Prior, Major, Bo 1st Leinster Regt, in course of relief, from Deesa.

Glancy, Major „ „ „
Champion Major „ „ „
Ingles, Lieut „ „ „
Sharp, Lieut „ „ „
Searle, 2nd Lt „ „ „
Owins, 2nd Lt „ „ „
Keating, 2nd Lt „ „ „
Barrett, 2nd Lt „ „ „
Johnson, 2nd Lt „ „ „
Lamb, Capt and Adjt „ „ „
Addison, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Deesa.

FEBRUARY 19.

Bell, Lieut, Bengal, 16th Infy, from furlough from England.

FEBRUARY 20.

Batten, Lieut, Ms, 1st Pioneers, on furlough, from Trichinopoly.
Walpole, Lieut, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Bull, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Habday, Lt-Col, Bo, Comy Genl, on inspection duty, from Karachi.
Warner, Lt-Col, Bo, 3rd Lancers H C, on remount duty, from Hingoli.
Kitson, Major, Bengal, A A G, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 20.

Maltby, Lt-Col, 15th Ms Infy, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Bell, Lt, 16th Bengal Infy, from furlough, to Calcutta.
Hawkes, Major, Bengal, from furlough, to Peshawar.
Habday, Lt-Col, Bo, Comy Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Peart, Col, Bo, Bhopal Battn, from furlough, to Sehore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

1. The Regiment will take part in a Field Day on Saturday next the 24th instant, at an early hour. Details will be given hereafter.

2. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant, and every Thursday until further orders.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 850 tons, Captain F J Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (2nd February) via Aden with a general cargo and 58 deck passengers.

THE s s Tai Yick, 903 tons, Captain N H Emke arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, (6th February) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 11 a.m. from the Victoria Dock No 8 per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie Captain G. Costanzo. For Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mackay Miss Mackay, Mr. D. Mackay, Mr. Adam Asnyk, Mr. W. Stern, Mr. Shapiera, Mr. L. Haner. For Penang—Mr. Hirzel.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers. Lt-Col J F Hobday, Mr W J Dean, Mr Adam, Mr Morgan, Mr Kazi G Harder, Mr Abdool Gunnee, Jamadar Ramsing, Mr S Vamzee and 408 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Tai Yick (s)	Emke	Bangkok, Feb 6.
	Naseri (s)	Raffin	Jedda, Feb 2.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Feb 17.
	H. M. S. Cossack	Cross	Muscat, Feb 17.
	Hoseinee (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	H. M. S. Assaye	Bedford	Rutnagiri.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi.

The steamer Maria Valerie, Captain Costanzo, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Suddea, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi.
„ Arolus, for Hull, Antwerp and Dunkirk.
„ Carthage, for London, &c.
„ Rockabill, for Aden and Dunkirk.
„ Ehrenfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVAL.
15 Nevasa s .... Brown .... Colombo, Feb 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 15.—Steamers Malda, Rewa, Bhundara and Goalpara; and barque Collirhoe.

MADRAS.

Feb. DEPARTURES.
14 Clan Macpherson s .... Calcutta.
Henzada s .... Rangoon.
Putiala s .... Rangoon.
Nairung s .... Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals)	Commander.	From	Date.	To (Departures)
	January.				
23	B Adrossan..	Wisnom	Cardiff	9	Calcutta
25	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Somali coast.		
29	Muttra	Turner	Calcutta	8	Colombo FO
	February.				
4	Miseer	M Fime	Jeddah	7	RedSea Ports
5	Staffa	Ostrergard	Kurrachee	5	Antwerp
6	Massilia	Wibmer	London	6	Sydney
	L Tower	Rogers	Bombay		Hull
	King Arthur	Fairweather	Bussorah		Jeddah
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	12	Hodeida
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay	6	Trieste
7	S Berkhud	Gibb	Somli coast	10	Somali coast
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	8	Mussowa
	Peshawur	Gadd	Calcutta	7	London
	Bengal	Barratt	London		Calcutta
8	Arcadia	Andrews	Sydney	8	London
	Altonower	Murray	Pondicherry		Marseilles
	Clyde	Parfitt	Bombay		
	M Teresa	Mitis	Calcutta	8	Trieste
9	Ava	Chaboud	Zanzibar	9	Marseilles
	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay	10	Jeddah
10	Elphinstone R I M	Mitchell	Somali coast		
	W Hastings	Chandler	Calcutta	10	Portsmouth
	A M R Frigata	Levroff	Suez	13	Colombo
	Mombassa	Hansard	Calcutta	10	London
	Hohenstaufen	Roben	Bremen		Sydney
11	Natal	Verron	China	11	Marseilles
	Naseri	Raffin	Mussowa		Bombay
	Greatham	Gowing	Cardiff		
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	13	Somali coast
	Tyne H M's Troopship	Forlong	Portsmouth	12	Bombay
12	Nour-El Bahr	Cook	Hodeida		
	Amber	Greery	Suez	12	Bombay
	Alberta	Davis	Adelaide		Antwerp
	A Bebic	Delacroix	Marseilles		Sydney
	S I de Loyola	De Requer	Liverpool	13	Manilla

Aden, February 13.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Edinburgh s—1 butt whisky, Phillip and Co; 20 cases confectionery, Merwan Noserwan.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Methly Hall s—3 hogsheads portwine, Rustomjee C Patell.

FROM LONDON.
Loodiana s—50 casks cement, Jamsetjee Cursetjee; 5 cases confectionery and 27 cases oilmenstores, Abba Gunny; 47 cases provision, S R Subedar.

FROM HAMBURG.
Braunfels s—1qr cask rectified spirit, Phillips and Co.
Drachenfels s—2 qr casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Ehrenfels s—7 cases machinery, G De Bildt.

FROM ANTWERP.
Loodiana s—6 cases foolscap papers, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.
Shannon s—50 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Wistow Hall s—1 hogshead cognac, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Poseidon s—4 cases glassware, J Veerjee and Co.
Maria Valerie s—21 bales writing papers, Volkart Brothers; 18 bales printing papers, B Saszba and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
Middlesex sp—8,000 cases kerosine oil, T Janmahomed.

FROM BATOUM.
Chelydra s—60,000 cases petroleum, B M H Abdool Reman.
Florida s—1,000 cases kerosine oil, F Janmahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FOR LONDON.
Rome s—41 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 22 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 15 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 2 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 50 bales skins, H M Abbas; 19½ cwt ivory, H Laljee; 5 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 10½ cwts ivory, N H Adamjee.
Carthage s—8,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1 965 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

FOR HAMBURG.
Laserena s—440 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ehrenfels s—1,025 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 995 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 550 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 210 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey; and 100 bales cotton, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.
Florida s—110 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 2 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Carthage s—600 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee.

FOR BREMEN.
Ehrenfels s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 550 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2.0 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Kt Commander s—4,002 cwts groundnuts, F Fischer and Co.
Rockabill s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 6,009 cwts linseed, V Toolseedas; 4,002 cwts linseed, and 5,002 cwts groundnuts, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, 3,220 cwts linseed, 8,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwt nigerseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 4,002 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Amana s—5½ cwts cloves, Canjee Dwarkadas; 12 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
Burdon s—495 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, A S Modeliar and Co; 1,934 cwts myrabolams, W Gurtier; 1,725 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
Imperatrix s—660 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 715 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,999 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, and 349 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,195 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Burdon s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Rohilla s—100 bales twist P F Talati; 25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 13 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 37 cwts sharkfins, 6 cwts fishmaws, P Damjee; 2 cwts ivory 24 cwts sharkfins and genda horns, L Chuttoo; 63 cwts sharkfins, M Cassumbhoy and Co; 6 cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy; 43 cwts jardaloo and 170 cwts khismiss, Quan Lun Fatoo; 23 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 31 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 38 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon, 28 bales twist, K Nizon and Co.
Azamor s—50 bales twist, B Prabhasunker; 264 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 125 bales twist, C H Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—81 bales twist and 57 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 175 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 40 chests opium, E J Abraham.
Azamor s—100 bales twist, B Prabhasunker; 100 bales twist, D B Mohion; 100 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mills Co; 50 bales twist, M Mulraj; 16 chests opium, B Balchand; 20 chests opium, J Moolchund.

FOR KOBE.
Rohilla s—60 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.
Azamor s—1,550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Azamor s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Rivett-Carnac, C I E, has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgn-Col W P Warburton, M D, I M S (Bengal), Offg Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, N-W Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Surgn-Col J G Pilcher, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Major A W D Campbell, I S C, Cantonment Magte, Lucknow, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept.

POLICE.

The services of Lieut A C McCrea, 37th Dogras, an Assist Comndt in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

EDUCATION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Calcutta Boys' School to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F A Standard.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

With reference to the Notification of this Department, dated the 20th Dec last—Col Campbell relieved Mr Hill of charge of the Central Forest Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, on the afternoon of 18th Dec 1893, and continued in charge of that Circle till the afternoon of 9th Jan 1894, when he was relieved by Mr Wild; Mr Hill assumed charge of the office of Inspr Genl of Forests on the afternoon of 21st Dec 1893, when Mr Ribbentrop went on privilege leave; and Col Campbell officiated as Consvr of Forests of the 3rd grade from 19th Dec 1893 to 9th Jan 1894, both dates inclusive.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Vety Lieut H M Maxwell is appointed to the Civil Vety Dept on probation, and is posted to the Punjab and Baluchistan.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr A H Clarke, Chief Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Assam, is granted privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr F C Harrison on return from leave resumed charge of his duties as Depy Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr R N Ray is appointed temporarily to act as Depy Auditor General.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Dist Officer of Angul to be ex-officio an Assist Supt of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa.

Lieut A H McMahon, C I E, I S C Political Agent of the 3rd class, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate, temporarily, as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge from Mr H S Barnes, and until further orders.

Capt H V Cox, I S C Depy Assist Adj-Gen for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

Mr H F Evans, I C S, Commissioner of the Benares Division, is confirmed in the appointment of Agent to the Governor General at Benares.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F W Francis, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, as special officer in place of Mr R D Hare, Assistant (now Deputy) Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from Nov 1891, until further orders to determine the rates at which the class of tenants, as described in the notification above quoted, shall hereafter hold their lands. His decisions shall be submitted for the sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad, and shall be subject to no appeal or revision in any Court of Law.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Constance Mary, Countess of Elgin and Kincardine.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H M M Brooke, I S C, 29th Regt (7th Burma Battn) Madras Infy, to be a Depty Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

Hyderabad Contingent—2nd Infantry—Second-Lieut C R Harbord, I S C, attached to the 24th Regt of Madras Infy, to be offg Wing Officer.

Personal Staff.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.—Capt J Hext, Royal Navy (retired), CIE, Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieut A Bertram Lindsay, South Wales Borderers offig Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 2nd (Prince of Wales Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (The Sirmoor Rifles) is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Lindsay will rank as a Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut J R Kennedy, Bedfordshire Regt, Wing Officer, 3rd Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Lieut-Col H J Lawrence, General List, Infantry, Divisional and Sessions Judge, 2nd grade, Punjab, (p a) for one year and eight days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt E W F Martin, I S C Wing Comdr, 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, for one year; Capt R C Breome, I S C, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regt of Bengal Lancers, Army Remount Dept in India, Supt of Reserve Depot, Ahmednagar, for seven months; Capt C Le G. Justice, I S C, Wing Comdr, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year; Lieut T Webster, I S C Wing Officer and Qu-Mr 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regt of Bengal Infy for ten months; Lieut A H Montagu, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 21st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year; Lieut F A Smith I S C Wing Officer and Q M 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Bengal Light Infy, for one year; Lieut E G Wright I S C Wing Officer and Q M 10th Regt of Bengal Infy, for ten months; Lieut F G Lucas, I S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Bat 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt for one year; Lieut E D Money, I S C, attached 1st Batt, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt for one year; Lieut P E Ricketts, I S C Sqn Officer, 18th Regt of Bengal Lancers, for one year; and Surg-Lieut-Col W R Murphy, D S O, 2nd Batt, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (The Sirmoor Rifles), for one year.

Lieut A G C McCormick, R E Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave out of India (p a) for six months under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut-Col W V Ellis, I S C, Comdt, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, (p a) for six months; Major T T Vaughan, R A Ordnance Officer, 1st class, (p a) for two months; Major H L Dawson, I S C, Sqn Comdr, 9th Regt of Bengal Lancers, (p a) for fourteen days; Lieut F Rennick, I S C, Wing Officer, 40th (Pathan) Regt of Bengal Infy (m c) for three months; Lieut J K Condon, I S C, Wing Officer, 18th Regt of Bengal Infy, (m c) for six months; Lieut F P S Dunsford, I S C, Wing Officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy, (m c) for six months; and Lieut G H Boisragon, V C, I S C, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr, 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (m c) for six months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major to be Lieut-Col—H A Abbott. Captains to be Majors—H F Cadell, and H T Faithful. Lieutenants to be Captains—C E Baynes and W L Davidson.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Sub-Condr H Williams to be Condr, and Sergt R Papworth to be Sub-Condr, vice Cond W Myers, deceased.

Madras.—Sub-Condr W Duley to be Condr, and Sergt W H Blofeld to be Sub-Condr, vice Condr J Haddock, permanently seconded.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Sub-Condr Isaac Trutwein, on porbation, is confirmed in his present grade.

Surgn-Col G C Chesnaye, I M S, is permitted to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Oudh Vol Rifle Corps—C H Dixon, Gentleman, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment; and Lieut H J Hare, R E, to be Second-Lieut, vice Beillie, promoted.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Sub-Lieut J B Macfadyen resigns his commission.

Surma Valley Light Horse—Second-Lieut G W Peter resigns his commission.

Rangoon Vol Rifle Corps—Capt T H Stephens resigns his commission.

Burma State Railway Vol Corps—Lieutenant F F S Carstairs (supernumerary) resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut B Leslie resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer C Fuller, R I M, to officiate as Inspr of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard, vice Chief Engr Slater, R I M transferred temporarily to Bombay, or until further oders.

Mr J F Ellis has been appointed by the Secy of State for India an Assist Engr in the Royal Indian Marine.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Chief Engr T Anderson, R I M for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secry of State for India:—Comdr W J Powell, and Lieut T J Walker, R I M, (m c) for 3 months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T H Wright, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, was re transferred to the Engineer Estabt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh in the rank of Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr H A F Currie, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr T H Wright, Ex Eng, 3rd grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr F Lang, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Mr C Newman, Assist Examiner of Accounts, 2nd grade, on probation, vacated his appointment.

The Hon'ble L M St Clair, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is, on return from leave, posted to Assam.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th February, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·908
Temperature of the Air	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·9
Dew Point	62·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·654
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of wind*	NNW, NNE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	490

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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The most selected stock of WROUGHT IRON. With Copper Table Lamps, Standard Lamps, Wall Lamps, and Hanging Lamps. Fitted With Cockade Shades or Fancy Globes.



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The most varied assortment of WROUGHT IRON. With Copper Lamps. They can be fitted STORM-PROOF and PUNKAH-PROOF, and With Lovely Silk and Lace Shades.



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LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY.

THE BEST BLOOD Purifier AND TONIC For Old And Young, TO QUICKEN THE Appetite, Remove that Tired Feeling, AND Make the Weak STRONG USE



Ayer's Sarsaparilla

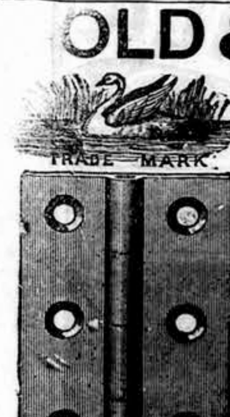
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Cures others, will cure you

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents: H. E. BODE, & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay. HOWE, BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

OLD & CO.'S BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,



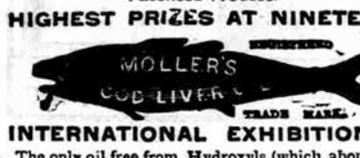
WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.

In Capsuled Bottles only.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but Atkinson's, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.

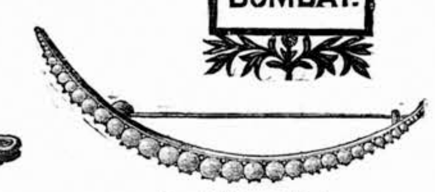
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

XMAS PRESENTS. HAMILTON & Co. JEWELLERS BOMBAY. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.



Gold Safety Brooch, Rs. 10 cash.



Pearl New Moon Brooch, Rs. 84 cash.



Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.



Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.



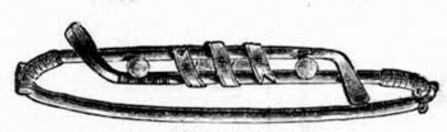
Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.



Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.



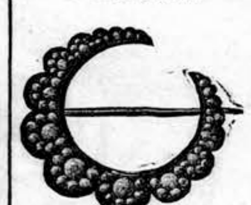
Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash



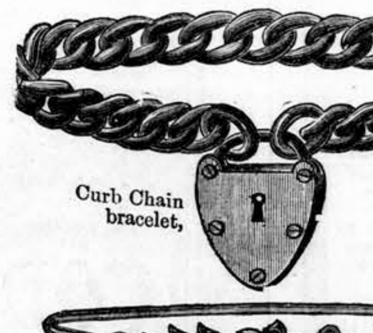
Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.



Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.



Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.



Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.



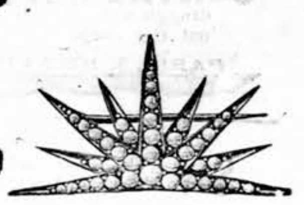
Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.



CRESCENT & HEART Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.



Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.



Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

Hamilton & Co
BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—



Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1878.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carton Whisk Merchant, London.

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(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Cº
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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia,
Dysentery,	Overheated blood,
Gastralgia,	Eruptions.

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

Grimault & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs** or **Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** Spitting of blood and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

GRIMAULT & Co, Paris. Sold by all Chemists

DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

L. DUSART, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The **pure** Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... in black letters, without which none are genuine. (MIDY)

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SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

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Sir Samuel Baker,
THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

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GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1893.*
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."
Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.
Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

IZOD'S PATENT CORSETS **Are the Best.**
Prepared by a New and Special Scientific Process.



Medical opinion recommends them for "HER HEALTH."
Public opinion all over the world unanimous that they are unsurpassed for COMFORT, STYLE AND DURABILITY. Sold all over Europe, and everywhere in India and Colonies. Name and Trade Mark, Anchor, on every pair and box. Ask your Draper or Outfitter for IZOD'S make; take no other, and see you get them, as bad makes are sometimes sold for sake of extra profit. Write for our sheet of Drawings.
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Manufactory: FARRINGDON, HANTS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, & OPTICIANS,

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Gold Signet Ring, Rs. 55.


Gold Rs. 35.


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Gold Rs. 41.


Silver Cigarette Cases, from Rs. 25.
" Cigar Case, " Rs. 65.


Single Diamond Rs. 450.

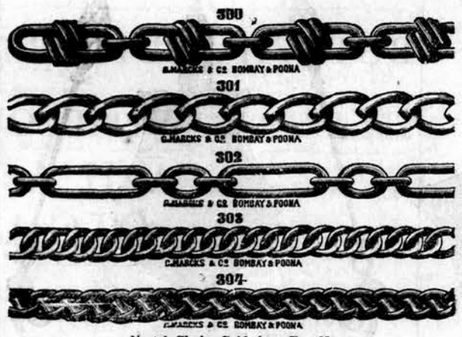

Diamond, 2 Emeralds, Rs. 220.


Single Diamond, Rs. 365.


Turquoise, Rs. 95.

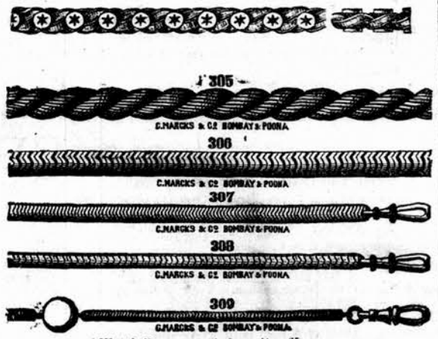

Plain Gold, Rs. 40.


Stone Rs. 45.



Watch Chains Gold, from Rs. 95
Do. Silver, " " 9


Wedding Rings Guinea Gold, Rs. 15. to Rs. 35, according to heaviness of band.



Watch Chains, Gold, from Rs. 65.
Do. Silver, " " 6.


[Gold Locket Rs. 5.

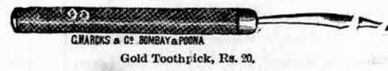

Gold Wheelmefn Rs. 30.

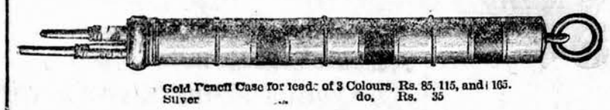

Gold Compass Rs. 28


Gold Cross, Rs. 20.


Gold Holder-Cedar Pencil, Rs. 45.


Gold Knife, Rs. 40.


Gold Toothpick, Rs. 20.


Gold Pencil Case for lead: of 3 Colours, Rs. 85, 115, and 165.
Silver do, Rs. 35

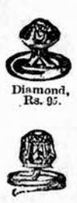

Gold Holder-Cedar Pencil, Rs. 60.
Tri Coloured Enamelling " 190.

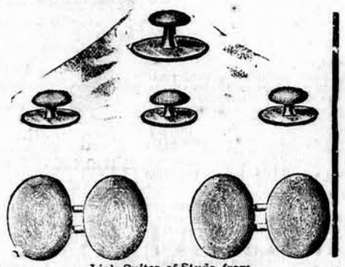

Gold Cigar Cutter, Rs. 50.


Pearl & Diamond Cluster, Rs. 150.


Brilliants, Rs. 28.


Cluster Diamonds, Rs. 275.


Diamond, Rs. 95.
Diamond, Rs. 175.


Link Suites of Studs, from Rs. 30. to Rs. 115, per set.


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Gold Twin Key and Seal, Rs. 60.

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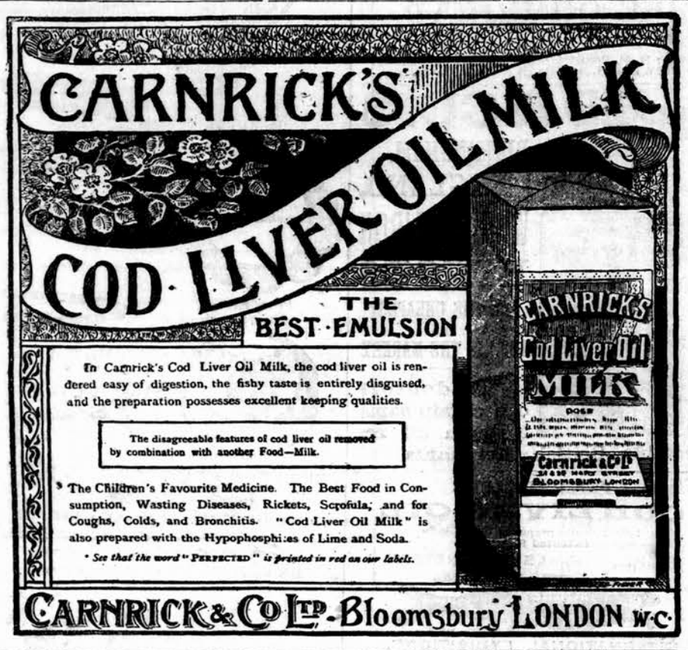
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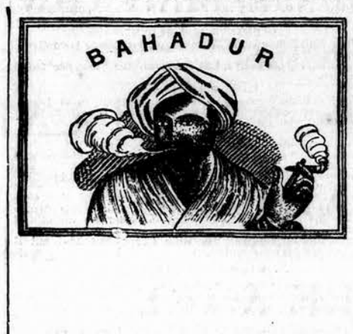
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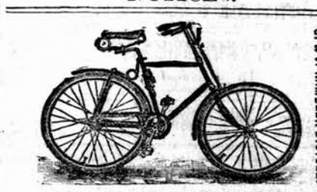
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